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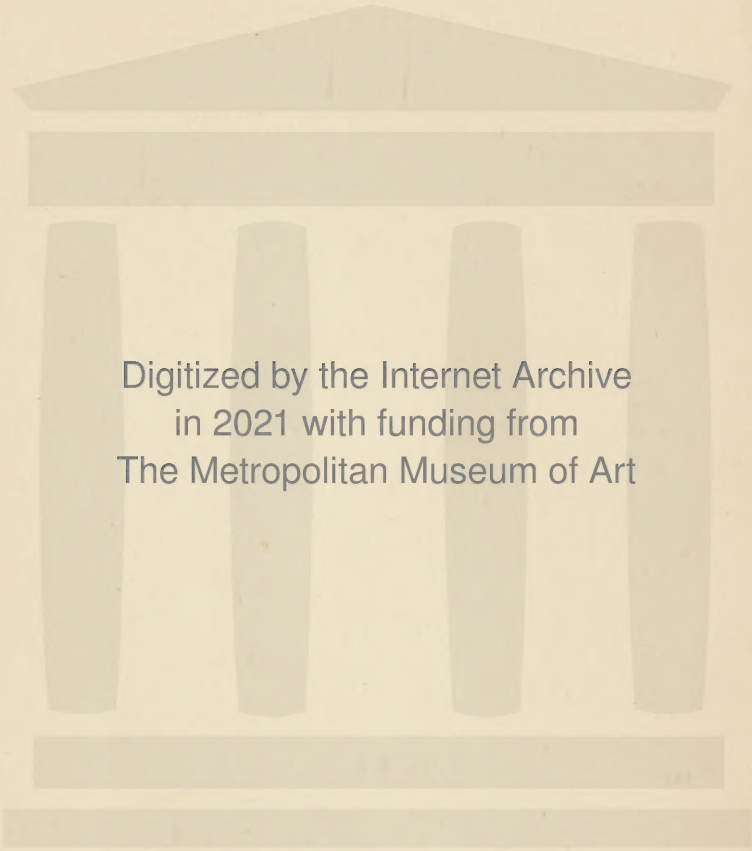
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MEMORIAL EXHIBITION

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO

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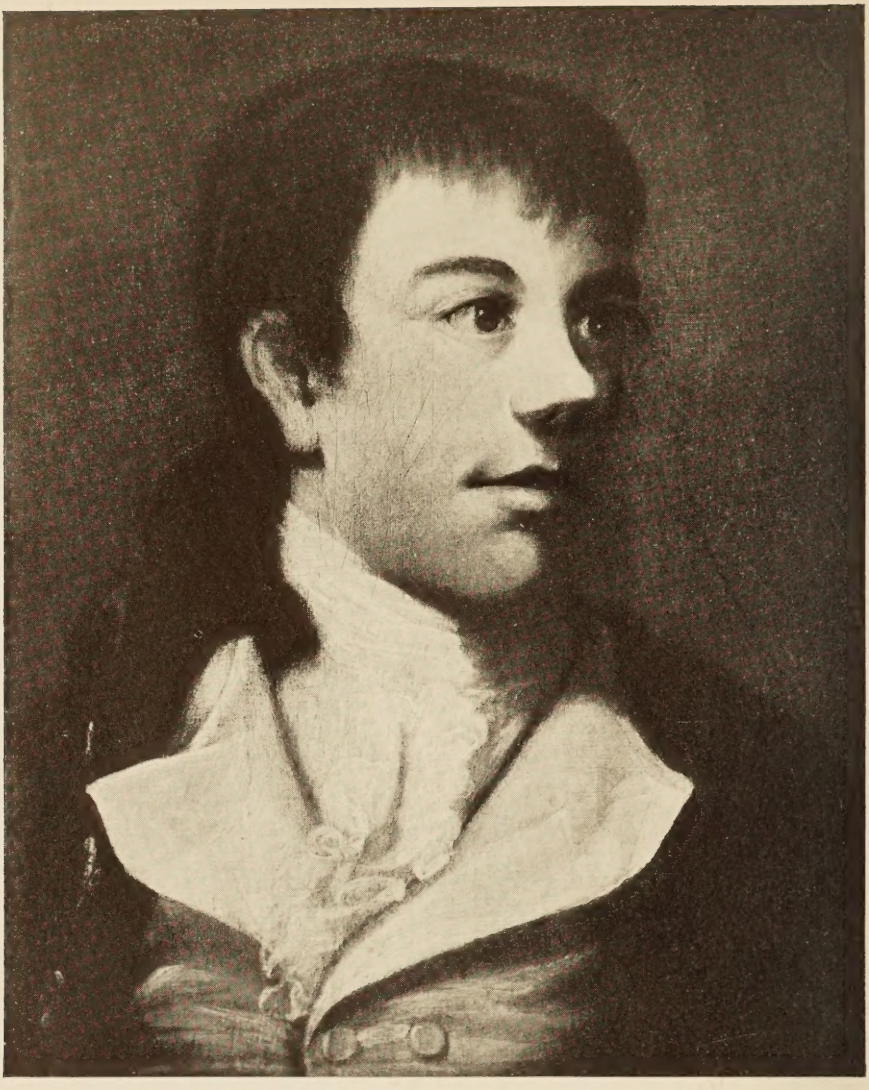

OIL PAINTING OF KOSCIUSZKO
BY JOHN TRUMBULL

[NUMBER 158]

MEMORIAL EXHIBITION

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO

REVERED POLISH AND AMERICAN HERO

HIS PATRIOTISM, VISION, AND ZEAL
REVEALED IN A COLLECTION OF
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BY HIM

AS WELL AS AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
ABOUT HIM
BY PROMINENT LEADERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AND OTHERS
ALSO
OIL PAINTINGS, MEDALS, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS
BROADSIDES AND OTHER RELICS

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THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO

I.

The Youth of Kosciuszko

ON February 12, 1746, in the Palatinate of Brzesc—at present called the Palatinate of Polesie, Poland—in that part of the Polish Commonwealth, known at that time as the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, was born Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the son of a notary known and respected for his honorable and ancient family and for the virtue of his private character. The environment of the boy was one of probity and domestic virtue. Freely and intimately he went among his father's serfs, learning thus that strong love for the peasantry which later inspired the laws he urged upon his country. His early steps in learning were guided by his mother, a woman of great force of character and practical capacity. This home schooling ended with his father's death during the child's thirteenth year. He was then sent to the Jesuit College at Brzesc, where he proved diligent and revealed a marked talent for drawing.

In 1765, Kosciuszko, a youth of nineteen years, was entered in the Corps of Cadets, otherwise called the Royal School, at Warsaw. In reality this was not a military academy, but military training played an important role in the curriculum. It was, above all, a school for patriotism. As a cadet Kosciuszko was marked not only by ability but by a fine perseverance and fidelity to duty. And in Prince Adam Casimir Czartoryski, commander of the school and a cousin of the king, he found a friend and a protector. At this time Kosciuszko's mother died, and with her death began the financial difficulties which pursued him without respite throughout his life.

In 1769, having left the school with the rank of captain, and having received the King's Stipend, he left Poland to pursue his studies abroad. Once in France, he attended the school of engineering and artillery at Méziéres—and possibly the Ecole Militaire in Paris. The French theory of fortification engaged his closest attention, and when, in 1774, he returned home, he had acquired great skill in military engineering. But under the conditions prevailing in Poland shortly after the First Partition, 1772, there was little opportunity for his talents; a commission in the reduced army was to be had only by purchase, and Kosciuszko was without funds.

Observing no chance to serve his country, Kosciuszko again left Poland, pledging his share of the parental estate as security for the loan which enabled him to journey to Paris. Here the newly arrived intelligence of the outbreak of hostilities in America kindled his imagination, and he determined to go to the aid of America—a Polish knight errant in the cause of liberty.

II.

Kosciuszko in America

In the summer of 1776, Kosciuszko arrived in America of his own initiative and at his own expense. Pending the decision of the Board of War upon his application, he found employment at Philadelphia, in the construction of forti-

fications against the expected attack by the Delaware. This gained him his commission from Congress, October 18, 1776, as an engineer in the Continental service with pay of sixty dollars a month, and the rank of colonel. In the spring of 1777, he joined the Northern Army, where his ability as an engineer was of invaluable use in the campaign against Burgoyne. His fortifications at Van Schaick and elsewhere, his able judgment in the choice of battlegrounds, contributed much to the skilful retreats and the firm stands of the Continental Army before Burgoyne's rash advance. He was ordered by General Gates to erect fortifications in the defense of Saratoga, and this task was accomplished with great brilliancy and speed.

With justified pride Poles regard the role played by their national hero in the victory at Saratoga, a victory which won for America not only a campaign but France's recognition of her independence.

For long the question of the defense of the Hudson had been of paramount importance; the brief respite gained by the defeat of Burgoyne rendered this a favorable moment to render it impregnable. West Point was chosen for its commanding position, and its fortification was finally conferred, over the head of the French engineer, Radière, upon the Pole. "Mr. Kosciuszko," wrote McDougall, now in command of the Northern Army, to Washington, "is esteemed to have more practice than Colonel Radière, and his manner of treating the people is more acceptable than that of the latter." Little is now left of his fortifications, but the monument erected to his memory by American Youth will remain a grateful tribute forever. That America today can regard West Point with pride is, in large measure, due to Kosciuszko, who first suggested for a national military school the spot where it now stands.

In the summer of 1780, General Gates requested Washington to transfer Kosciuszko to the south, where the army was now under his command. But before the Pole was able to reach him, his old friend had been defeated at Camden, deprived of his command, and General Nathanael Greene—after Washington the finest general in the Continental service—had been appointed his successor. While awaiting Greene's arrival, Kosciuszko spent some time in Virginia among the planters. He saw there the negroes at close quarters and was brought face to face with the horrors of slavery. It was then that, with his keen susceptibility to every form of human suffering, he acquired that profound sympathy for the American Negro, which seventeen years later, was to dictate his parting testament to the New World.

Kosciuszko was present through the whole campaign of the Carolinas and was regarded with strong affection and admiration by General Greene. True to his ideals, at the battle of Eutaw Springs, he restrained a carnage which outraged his feelings, and he is said personally to have saved the lives of fifty Englishmen. When the campaign changed to one of guerilla warfare, he fought as a soldier, not as an engineer. At length Charleston fell. And on December 14th, 1782, the American army entered the town in a triumphal procession, in which Kosciuszko rode with his fellow-officers, greeted by the populace with flowers and cries of "Welcome."

Peace soon followed.

Kosciuszko had fought for six years in the American army. Nathanael Greene best sums up what the Pole had done for America and what he had been to his brother-soldiers. "Colonel Kosciuszko belonged"—wrote Greene—"to the number of my most useful and dearest comrades in arms. I can liken to nothing his zeal in the public service, and in the solution of important prob-

lems, nothing could have been more helpful than his judgment, vigilance and diligence. He was fearless of every danger. He never manifested desires or claims for himself, and never let any opportunity pass of calling attention to and recommending the merits of others." Congress belatedly conferred upon Kosciuszko the rank of Brigadier-General with an acknowledgment of its "high sense of his long, faithful and meritorious services."

Kosciuszko became an American landowner, by virtue of a grant by Congress. He was elected a member of the Society of the Cincinnati whose motto: "Omnia relinquit servare Rempublicam" his own life so porfectly illustrates. Friendship, affluence, a tranquil life on his own property, lay before him in the New World. To him nothing was worth the Poland he had left as a disappointed youth. For all these years his heart had clung to the memory of his native land. On the rocks of West Point he had walked in solitude by the fountain which is still shown, yearning with an exile's longing for his own country, and at times, though probably seldom, letters crossed between him and friends in far-off Poland. But Kosciuszko waited only to conclude his affairs in America; he could remain away from his country no longer. He left New York for Paris on July 15, 1784, and from France journeyed to Poland.

Seven years of his youth, Kosciuszko had given to the War for American Independence. From America he brought, in addition to practical military experience, an enhanced belief in the democratic ideals that were then gaining vogue in Europe, and which had swayed him from his youth. Moreover, he had seen with his own eyes the miracle of a national revolt. He had marched and fought by the side of ragged, starving, undisciplined and unpaid men, who had obtained victory over a powerful nation and a trained army. With that memory burnt into his soul, ten years later, in 1794, he led a more desperate throw for a freedom to him incomparably dearer.

III.

The Years after Returning from America

1784-1794

In the fall of 1784 Kosciuszko reached his native country. A great wave of effort—a nation's magnificent effort to save herself by internal reform, which culminated in the Constitution of the 3rd of May, 1791—was sweeping at that time over Poland.

Kosciuszko, like Cincinnatus, settled down upon his paternal estate and for four years led the retired life of a progressive farmer and landowner. Soldierly simplicity was the key-note of his rustic home. His simple household articles were made by his own hands, for the arts and crafts were always his greatest joys. Kosciuszko loved his retirement, and was happy in his beloved garden, visiting from time to time the country houses of his friends.

Though he lived far from the turmoil of events his thoughts were largely given to the crisis through which Poland was passing. He pondered much upon the means of her preservation: education for the masses, a citizen army of burghers and peasants, were two of the reforms for which he most earnestly longed and in which he saw a remedy for present evils.

In 1788 the Diet authorized the expansion of the Polish army. Kosciuszko's talents were now pressed into the service of his country, and on October 1,

1789, he received from the Diet the commission of Major-General. In the course of his duties Kosciuszko had constantly made official journeys to Warsaw, where he entered into close relations with the noblest of Poland's patriots and reformers. He soon gained the respect not only of those who loved him personally, but of men who knew of him only by repute. On March 29, 1790, Prussia concluded a defensive and offensive treaty of alliance with Poland, in order to secure Polish help in the event of a Prussian war against an Austro-Russian coalition. Poland, true to her obligation, began to prepare for the field. Kosciuszko was sent to the City of Lublin, where during the summer he remained, training recruits for active service. In September he was ordered to Podolia on the frontiers of which the Russians were massing, and there he remained until July, 1791.

The Polish Constitution, passed on the 3rd of May, 1791, amidst an outburst of national rejoicing, swept away many of the old abuses. A constitutional and hereditary monarchy was established. Burghers were granted equal civic rights with the nobility. The condition of the peasants was ameliorated. Freedom was proclaimed to all who set foot upon Polish soil and new life lay before a transfigured nation.

Poland reformed would have been an unsurmountable barrier to Russia's designs of conquest. Catherine therefore determined to force reaction upon the nation that had abjured it, and to prevent the new Constitution from being carried into effect. She held in her hand a minority of Polish nobles who had no mind to part with ancient privilege, and who regarded a liberal constitution with distrust. In the spring of 1792, Catherine declared war upon Poland. On May 22, the Russian army crossed the frontier. Poland appealed to the terms of her treaty with Prussia, and relied upon the promised assistance. Prussia disavowed her treaty obligations. The Poles were left to their own resources. Their army equalled, according to Kosciuszko's estimate, only one single column of the army of Russia. The Treasury was empty as well as the arsenal. The Commander-in-chief was young Prince Joseph Poniatowski, the nephew of the King. The only Polish General who had practical experience of war, was Kosciuszko.

The story of that three months' campaign is that of the gallant struggle of a tiny army—now winning, now losing—inflicting heavy losses upon a superior enemy, but gradually falling back before their overwhelming numbers.

During these months of desperate fighting Kosciuszko figures as one whose bravery and skill time after time preserved the army. So arrived the famous day of Dubienka, fought on the banks of the Bug on July 19, between the marshes of Polesie and Galicia, where Kosciuszko's name was covered with glory, and where a tragic paradox saw the end of that stage of his nation's struggle for freedom. The battle of Dubienka was but a week old when the King abandoned himself to the reactionary schemes of Catherine and the Confederation of Targowica. Kosciuszko was made a Lieutenant-General in recognition of his valor, but the army was ordered to cease hostilities and recalled to Warsaw. Honor forbade the Polish officers to retain commissions in a service that was no longer truly national but virtually controlled by Catherine and those who were playing into her hands. In his resignation to the King, Kosciuszko in a few laconic words laid down his command. "Since," his note runs, "the changes in national conditions are contrary to my original oath and convictions, I have the honor to request Your Royal Majesty for the favor of signing my resignation."

On August 17, 1792, the Russian army entered Warsaw; the Polish army was reduced to small divisions and scattered throughout the country, thus rendered powerless. Russia ruled the country behind her puppets, the leaders of Targowica. The Second Partition was but a question of time. "Watering my native soil with my tears"—thus writes Kosciuszko to his friend Felix Potocki—"I shall go to the New World, to my second fatherland, to which I have acquired a right by fighting for her independence. Once there, I shall beseech Providence for a stable, free, and good government in Poland and for the independence of our nation." He fell ill at Warsaw and from his bed of convalescence wrote to his friend Michael Zaleski, informing him of his intention of leaving the country via Galicia, no longer a part of Poland, since Austria had taken possession of it in the First Partition.

IV.

The Eve of the Rising

In Galicia, Kosciuszko was welcomed by a multitude of sympathizers. The Austrian government took alarm at the evidences of popularity that were showered upon him, and on December 5, 1792, he was given notice by the Austrian authorities to quit the country within twelve hours. Kosciuszko journeyed to Leipzig, where he met those Poles whose minds and aims were in closest sympathy with his and who had gathered there out of reach of Russian vengeance.

But it was to France, which had won Kosciuszko's heart in his youth—whose help he had seen given to America in the latter's struggle—that he now made his way to beg a young Republic's assistance for his country. He arrived in Paris shortly before the execution of Louis XVI. A European coalition was forming against France; Poland was forgotten. The Second Partition was effected in a Europe convulsed with war that little noticed and scarcely protested the dismemberment of a nation. Kosciuszko held aloof from those who then sat in the French revolutionary Tribunals. Seeing then that there was no prospect of gaining assistance for Poland from France, he remained in seclusion during his further stay in Paris.

In the summer of 1793 he was back in Leipzig. The condition of Poland was by now lamentable. Secret patriotic organizations among the Polish youths were spreading throughout Poland and the choice of the youth of the nation fell upon Kosciuszko as the leader who should avenge the national dishonor and, at the point of the sword wrest back the independence of Poland. In September two Polish delegates carried the proposal to the exiled patriot.

The great moment in the life of Thaddeus Kosciuszko had now arrived. He went alone with his confidant, Zajonczek, to the Polish frontiers to obtain information. Messengers were despatched to the different provinces of Poland, carrying his letters and instructions.

V.

The Rising of Kosciuszko

In March, 1794, he reëntered Poland as the champion of her freedom. The Polish General Madalinski, at the head of his small force, led his soldiers towards Cracow, as had been arranged. At the news of his approach the Russian

garrison evacuated the town, and Kosciuszko entered the walls of Cracow at noon on March 23, 1794.

The morning of the 24th dawned. Kosciuszko attended Mass in the Capuchin Church, where the priest blessed his sword. At ten o'clock he walked quietly to the Town Hall. Dense throngs had filled the market-place. At the head of his soldiers, Kosciuszko stood before the crowds on the spot now marked by a memorial tablet. As far as his gaze reached he saw his countrymen and country-women with eyes turned up to him as to a deliverer. Many wore his portrait and carried banners with inscriptions: "Freedom or Death," "For our rights and liberty," and "Vivat Kosciuszko."

Drums rolled and the army took the Oath of the Rising and then, in a dead silence Kosciuszko stepped forward. With bared head, with eyes lifted to heaven and his hand resting on his sword, the new dictator of Poland took his oath:

"I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, swear in the sight of God to the whole Polish nation, that I will use the power entrusted to me for the personal oppression of none, but for the defense of the boundaries, the regaining of the independence of the nation, and the firm establishment of freedom. So help me God and the Innocent Passion of His Son."

He ordered the Act of the Rising to be read. This Act was in part founded upon Kosciuszko's remembrance of the American Declaration of Independence. For the first time in Poland—and it would have been an equal novelty in many other countries at this period—thousands of nobles and peasants side by side signed their adherance to the Act.

The levy of the military forces, the arrangements for the taxation and the necessary business of the Rising, were at once commenced, and Kosciuszko spent the rest of March 24th in these affairs and in his correspondence. On the same day, he sent out four proclamations: one to the army, a second to the citizens, a third to the Polish clergy, and a fourth to the women of Poland. He begged for men, weapons, horses and provisions for the national army. His appeals soon found response. On the 1st of April, he left Cracow at the head of a small army to take the field against the Russians, who were about to attack General Madalinski.

Three days later, on April 4, 1794, was fought the famous battle of Raclawice. This great victory over Russia was won by the peasants who, armed with scythes—Kosciuszko at their head—swept like a hurricane upon the Russians, carrying all before them. After the battle, Kosciuszko publicly conferred upon the peasant Bartos, who had been the first to reach the Russian battery, promotion and nobility, with the name of Glowacki. Upon the battlefield, before all the army, he flung off his uniform and donned, in honor of his peasant soldiers, their dress, the sukmana, which henceforth he always wore—the long, loose coat held by a broad girdle and reaching below the knees.

In his report to the Polish nation, he commends the heroism of the young volunteers and singles out his generals, Madalinski and Zajonczek for praise. Characteristically he breathes no hint of his own achievements and concludes: "Nation! feel at last thy strength; put it wholly forth; set thy will on freedom and independence; prepare thy soul for victories and defeats. In both of them the spirit of true patriotism should maintain its strength and its vigor. All that remains for me is to praise thy Rising and to serve thee, so long as Heaven permits me to live." The moral effect of this victory was enormous and enabled Kosciuszko to realize his dream of an army of the people. On all

sides the country rose. Under the leadership of the shoemaker Kilinski, the Russians were thrown from the capital of Poland, and shortly Wilno also was freed.

Although Kosciuszko had to raise an army, find money, ammunition, horses and provisions, he neglected no important act which would further the true success of the Rising and shortly he came forward with his civil reforms. These acts were promulgated from camp at Polaniec on May 7, 1794. In his manifesto he abolished serfdom. At about the same time he requested the churches and convents to contribute all church silver not indispensable in Divine service to the national treasury. A manifesto to the clergy of the Ruthenian Greek Orthodox rite begged their loyalty. The sympathies of the Jews were enlisted by the formation of a Jewish regiment.

Until May, Kosciuszko governed single-handed. Throughout his dictatorship he preserved a scrupulous respect for existing laws, despite his firm introduction of those reforms necessary if Poland was to win in her struggle for freedom. The King, the nation, were in his power, yet he remained always the simple soldier. Instead of orders and decorations, which were not at his disposal, he offered for conspicuous services, rings, snuff-boxes and watches. Upon receiving the nation's confirmation of the Act of the Rising that had been proclaimed in Cracow, Kosciuszko ordered the National Council to assume its function at Warsaw. Among its members sat, for the first time in Polish history, burghers and artisans. The assembly was animated by that new spirit of democracy in its noblest form of which Kosciuszko himself was the soul.

Having lightened thus the burden of civil rule, Kosciuszko devoted himself wholly to the immediate object of the Rising. The war he held as a crusade; enthusiasm for his person in the camps and in the nation, passed almost beyond credence—and small wonder, for love of his country and no other passion had animated him wholly. His watchword "Death or Victory"—chosen for the Rising was no empty rhetoric; it was stern reality.

On the 7th of June, Kosciuszko was confronted by the Russian army, to whose assistance the Prussian forces under Frederick William II unexpectedly arrived during the night. The overwhelming numbers of the enemy and their superior machines of war carried the day against the Poles. Kosciuszko's horse was shot under him and he himself was wounded. The Poles fought with desperate valor; only two of his generals emerged from the battle unscathed. The retreat ordered by Kosciuszko was carried out in perfect order, while the provisional government of Poland negotiated with France, Austria and the Porte. But every diplomatic means failed the Polish patriot. Not one word or sign of sympathy for his nation in her gallant struggle for life reached him from any quarter of the world.

This defeat at Szczekociny, and the capitulation of Cracow to the Prussians, which followed shortly, were met by Kosciuszko and the nation with unfaltering fortitude. Kosciuszko pushed rapidly on to Warsaw by a series of skilful manoeuvres and prepared to defend her at all costs.

The Russian and Prussian armies now advanced to invest Warsaw. At Kosciuszko's bidding, the mayor of the city, Zakrzewski, summoned the citizens to take their share in the defense of Warsaw. He addressed them thus: "Old men and young, mothers and children, masters and servants, convents and confraternities, and all, with whatsoever you have of strength and health, present yourselves on the ramparts of the city with spades, shovels, barrows, baskets. You who are rich forget your comforts. You who are highborn forget your

pride. Stand with the poor and hard-working citizens so that you who have drawn life from one soil shall on one soil taste the fruits of your safety, liberties and possessions." On the 13th of July, 1794, the Russian and Prussian armies, the King of Prussia at the head of the latter, were seen from the walls of the city.

Kosciuszko's army numbered twenty-six thousand, of which sixteen thousand were regulars, the rest peasants armed with scythes. The Russian and Prussian armies totalled forty-one thousand regulars and two hundred and thirty-five cannon. Day after day, with the fire of patriotism and of measureless devotion to him who led them, the Poles fought in the defense of their city until, on the 6th of September, the Russian and Prussian armies abandoned the siege and retreated from Warsaw. During this time of siege, Kosciuszko not once removed his clothes, merely flinging himself on straw in his tent, in the small hours of the night to seize what rest he might. His very presence had inspired soldiers and civilians alike to redoubled ardor. The sweetness of his smile, the gentle and kindly word of the leader who nevertheless knew how to command obedience and whose courage in the field was far-famed, left memories for life with all who saw him.

Kosciuszko now tested the greatest triumph of his life, for the armies of the enemy were no longer seen before the city he had saved. He remained in camp, and, in order to avert an ovation, did not enter Warsaw. No public triumph was celebrated, but Masses of Thanksgiving were sung in every church in the city. His was a generous enmity. His Russian captives he treated with courtesy and kindness ill repaid during his own march into Russia as a prisoner. The Bohemian and Hungarian prisoners were, by Kosciuszko's command, released "in memory of the bond that united the Hungarians and Czechs, when free, with the Polish nation."

The triumph was but temporary. The Prussians soon returned; Russia sent a new and powerful army, and, at last, the Austrian army invaded Poland. Kosciuszko, fighting desperately against Russia and Prussia, had no army to send against this third of his foes. He deceived himself with no illusions, but neither fear nor despair entered into his heart. With the utmost rigor of martial law he threatens any attempt to undermine the spirit of the army by representing the difficulties of continued defense.

These were the numbered days of the Rising. A Russian army of trained troops under the command of Suvarov marched upon Warsaw. On the 10th of October, 1794, was fought the battle of Maciejowice. For hours the enemy was kept at bay, but their superiority in numbers and skill, their artillery, proved irresistable. In a hand-to-hand struggle in a marsh, Kosciuszko fell, covered with wounds, and was taken prisoner. Thus ended the Rising. It closed in failure, but it had revealed again, to the admiration and belated sympathy of all Europe, how Poles could fight for freedom. It laid moreover the foundation for those later Polish risings, which are numbered among the world's most splendid outbursts of nationalism. On the 13th of October, Kosciuszko and his comrades began their long, sad journey to a Russian prison. St. Petersburg was reached on December 10th and Kosciuszko was confined in the Fortress of Peter and Paul and after some months removed to the Orlov palace, a place more suited to his shattered physical condition.

Two years later, in 1796, after Catherine's death, her son, Paul I, entered Kosciuszko's cell, uttering these words: "I have come to restore your liberty." Seating himself by Kosciuszko's side, there then ensued the remarkable colloquy between a Tsar and a Hero of Polish freedom: "I always pitied your fate,"

said the Tsar, "but during my mother's rule I could do nothing to help you . . . You are now free." Kosciuszko replied: "Sire, I have never grieved for my own fate, but I shall never cease to grieve for that of my country." Kosciuszko's request for the release of all prisoners of the Rising, now scattered in Russia and Siberia, was granted by Paul, who in turn required of him and the leading Poles an oath of allegiance to himself. Kosciuszko reluctantly took this step for on it hinged the opening of prison gates to twelve thousand fellow-Poles. In 1795, while Kosciuszko languished in a Russian prison, the Third Partition was carried out by Russia, Austria and Prussia. Poland had ceased to exist as an independent state.

VI.

Kosciuszko's Second Visit to America

On the 19th of December, 1796, Kosciuszko left St. Petersburg with his friend and fellow-prisoner Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz and a young officer, Libiszewski, who eagerly offered to serve the maimed Kosciuszko till he reached America. He carried Kosciuszko from carriage to couch, distracting his sadness by his admirable playing of the horn and by his sweet singing. In good time the party arrived in Stockholm, where Kosciuszko was greeted with enthusiasm. From there he passed on to Gothenborg to await a ship for England. On May 16, 1797, the Poles embarked and after a three weeks' passage landed at Gravesend and thence to London, staying at the Sablonnière Hotel, Leicester Square.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* announced: "Kosciuszko, the hero of freedom, is here." The whole of London made haste to visit him: politicians, men of letters, the beauties of the day and the rulers of fashion, all alike thronged his rooms. To Walter Savage Landor, then a mere youth, the sight of Kosciuszko awakened a sympathy for Poland that he never lost, and to which English literature owes one of his *Imaginary Conversations*. More than half a century later he looked back to the moment in which he spoke to Kosciuszko as the happiest of his life. The Whig Club presented Kosciuszko with a sword of honour; the Duchess of Devonshire pressed upon him a costly ring, which went the way of most of the gifts that Kosciuszko received—he passed them on to his friends; tokens of admiration had counted for nought in Kosciuszko's life; now they were the merest baubles to him who had seen his country fall. In the portrait that without his knowledge Cosway painted, said by Niemcewicz to resemble him as none other, we see him lie with bandaged head in an attitude of deep and sorrowful musing.

Bristol was at that time the English port of sailing for America, and it was there that, after a fortnight's stay in London, Kosciuszko betook himself, passing a night in Bath on the way. He found in Bristol old friends of American days, and now was the guest of one of them, at that time United States Counsul. A guard of honor received him, processions of the townsfolk flocked to catch a glimpse of the hero, a military band played every evening before the Consulate, and he received as the gift of the City a handsome silver service. One who visited him here records his impression of a soul unbroken by misfortune, by wounds, poverty and exile; of an eagle glance, of talk full of wit and wisdom.

The journey down the Avon to where Kosciuszko's ship lay at anchor was a triumphal progress. He was accompanied by English officers in full dress,

by the American Consul and hosts of well-wishers. All heads were bared as he was carried on board. The whole length of the river handkerchiefs were waved from the banks. Farewells resounded from every rock and promontory, where spectators had crowded to see the last of the Polish hero. Boats shot out from the private dwellings on the waterside, laden with flowers and fruits for the departing guest. Not a few men and women boarded the ship and accompanied Kosciuszko for some distance before they could bring themselves to part with him.

The ship had sailed on June 18, 1797. For two months Kosciuszko and his Polish companions tossed on the Atlantic, on one occasion near shipwreck. Philadelphia, their destination, they reached on August 18, 1797. *Claypoole's Advertiser,* for August 19, 1797, reported: "In the ship Adriana, Captain Lee, arrived here last evening, from Bristol, came passenger, that illustrious Defender of the Rights of Mankind, the brave but unfortunate Kosciuszko, the Polish General, accompanied by two Polish Gentlemen. On the arrival of the vessel at the Fort, the Commander of the Garrison, being informed that the veteran General was on board, welcomed him by a Federal Salute; and when the vessel came to anchor in our harbor, the Sailing Master of the Frigate had its Barge manned with eight Masters of Vessels, and waited upon the General to take him on shore. On his landing, he was received with three cheers. And, as a further mark of popular respect for this great character, the citizens insisted upon drawing him to his lodgings. The General appears to be in good spirits, but has suffered very materially from his wounds and inhuman imprisonment. We trust, however, he will long live to enjoy in these peaceful shores, that Liberty and Happiness, which he assisted in fighting for, but which he fought in vain to obtain for his native land. We understand the General is personally known to most of the characters in our Revolution."

On August 23, 1797, Kosciuszko wrote to General Washington at Mount Vernon: "By sending a packet delivered to me by Lord St. Clair for you, I have the honor to pay my respects not only to my Chief commander, but to a great man whose eminent virtues to his country rendered him dear to every feeling breast." And eight days later Washington from Mount Vernon replied, congratulating Kosciuszko on his safe arrival and welcoming him to the land "whose liberties you had been instrumental in establishing." "No one," he continues, "has a higher respect and veneration for your character than I have and no one more sincerely wished, during your arduous struggle in the cause of Liberty and your country, that it might be crowned with success. But the ways of Providence are inscrutable and mortals must submit. I pray you to believe that at all times, and under all circumstances, it would make me happy to see you at my last retreat, from which I never expect to be more than twenty miles again." Kosciuszko was however never able to visit his commander at Mount Vernon.

Yellow fever prevailed at Philadelphia at this time, so Kosciuszko with his poet-friend, Niemcewicz, journeyed on to New Brunswick, the home of General Anthony Walton White. Later he proceeded to New York, where he was the guest of General Gates at Rose Hill, where he remained until September 29, 1797. Before leaving New York, he received from Congress a grant of five hundred acres in recognition of his military services. This property was located on the extreme western border of the United States military lands, on the east side of the Scioto River, in Perry Township, Franklin County, Ohio, the site of the present City of Columbus. After a short visit in Elizabethtown, he

returned to the home of General White in New Brunswick where he remained until November 28. Kosciuszko, whose convalescence was slow, spent nearly all his time reclining on a sofa, sketching and painting in water color and India ink. From General White's home, Kosciuszko repaired to Philadelphia and took residence on 2nd Street. Bevies of visitors and admirers again surrounded him, and Kosciuszko drew into great intimacy with Thomas Jefferson, at this time Secretary of State. Jefferson wrote to Gates: "I see Kosciuszko often. He is the purest son of liberty among you all that I have ever known, the kind of liberty which extends to all, not only to the rich." On January 23, 1798, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to Kosciuszko a certificate of indebtedness of $12,260.54 with interest at six per cent., from January 7, 1793, to December 31, 1797. The final settlement of the account was made by a payment amounting to $15,227.87.

Some time in March, 1798, a packet of letters from Eurpoe was handed to Kosciuszko. His emotion on reading the contents was so strong that, despite his crippled condition, he sprang from his couch and stepped without a helping hand to the middle of the room. "I must return at once to Europe," he said with no explanation. Jefferson procured his passport to France under the name of Thomas Kanberg and, with only Jefferson's knowledge, with no word either to Niemcewicz or to his servant, Stanislaus, for both of whom he left a roll of money in his cupboard, he sailed for France. Before embarking at Baltimore he gave Jefferson his power of attorney and wrote out the will in which, more than half a century before the Civil War, the Polish patriot advanced the cause of Emancipation:

"I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, being just in my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States thereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own as any others and giving them liberty in my name, in giving them an education in trades or otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives and in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country and of the good order of society and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful, and I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this.

T. Kosciuszko,

5th day of May, 1798."

There was difficulty in putting this testament into effect as Jefferson was of advanced age at the time of Kosciuszko's death. It was never carried out; but in 1826 the legacy went to found the Colored School at Newark, the first educational institute for negroes in the United States, and which bore Kosciuszko's name.

By the end of June or early in July, 1798, Kosciuszko reached Paris. His arrival centered upon him the gaze of the whole world. Sympathy with himself and the Polish cause he heard expressed upon all sides. At the news of his return the Polish Legions awakened to renewed life. He negotiated at length with the Government of France for France's help in the restoration of Polish independence. This was promised him many times, but his cautious request for guarantees was never complied with. When Napoleon was proclaimed

First Consul, Kosciuszko, mistrusting him, commenced to withdraw from relations with him or his officials. After the disastrous expedition of the Polish Legions to San Domingo, Kosciuszko severed all relations with him.

But Kosciuszko's intercourse with his American friends did not slacken. In 1800, at Paris, at the request of General William R. Davie, then envoy from the United States to France, Kosciuszko prepared in French his *Manoeuvres of Horse Artillery* and sent it to America. On August 15, 1808, General Davie requested the United States Military Philosophical Society of West Point to have the Manual translated and published. This was done in the same year and Colonel Williams, the translator, presented President Jefferson with a copy of this work, the first upon its subject to be published in America.

At about this period, Kosciuszko became acquainted with a Swiss family by the name of Zeltner and moved to their home at Berville near Fontainebleau. The name Zeltner will ever arouse gratitude in the Polish heart; beneath the roof of these friends Kosciuszko found the hospitality and domestic charm which gladdened his declining years and only death ended.

Napoleon, in 1806, from Berlin, now summoned Kosciuszko to assume the leadership of the revolting Poles. But the former Polish Commander-in-Chief had little faith in the fortune of the Emperor and none in his promises. He declined to obey the call, and remained in Paris.

When in the spring of 1814 the Tsar Alexander I, in Paris, performed the graceful act of charging Polish officers about him with courteous messages for the hero of Poland, Kosciuszko at once wrote to the Tsar, laying before him these requests: First, that Alexander proclaim a general amnesty for Poles in his dominions; that Polish peasants scattered in foreign countries should be considered not as serfs but free men on their return to Poland. Second, that Alexander proclaim himself king of a free Poland, to be ruled by a constitution modelled after that of England, that schools for the peasantry should be opened at the cost of the state as the one certain means of preserving for them their liberty. "If," he added, "my requests are granted, I shall come in person, although sick, to cast myself at the feet of Your Imperial Majesty in thanks, and to render you homage as my sovereign. If my feeble talents can still be good for anything, I shall immediately set out to rejoin my fellow citizens, in order to serve my country and my sovereign honorably and faithfully." Receiving no answer, he obtained an audience. Alexander greeted him as an honored friend, and bade him be assured of his good intentions towards Poland. A stream of visits and receptions set in, at which Kosciuszko received public marks of esteem, not only from the Tsar, but from his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine. But Kosciuszko was too far-sighted to content himself with promises. He asked for a written statement of what his country might expect. Alexander answered, on the 3rd of May, 1814:

"Your dearest wishes shall be accomplished. With the aid of the Almighty I hope to bring about the resurrection of the valiant and admirable nation of which you are a member. I have taken upon myself this solemn obligation . . . Only political circumstances have placed obstacles against the execution of my intentions. Those obstacles no longer exist. . . . Yet a little more time and prudence, and the Poles shall regain their country, their name; and I shall have the pleasure of convincing them that, forgetting the past, the man whom they hold their enemy is he who shall fulfil their desires." Further personal interviews followed between Kosciuszko and the Tsar—later, Kosciuszko was to call upon these as his witnesses when Alexander had betrayed him.

The question of Poland now came before the Congress of Vienna, as one of the most pressing problems of the stability of Europe. Alexander's intention was to establish an independent Poland of which he should be crowned king. Adam George Czartoryski, his Minister for Foreign Affairs, requested Kosciuszko to repair to Vienna and consult with himself and the Tsar upon the matter. Napoleon had returned from Elba and was now marching on Paris. To ensure the possibility of completing his journey before the gathering storm-clouds broke, Kosciuszko was advised to have his passport made out in another name—he chose that of "Pole." With considerable difficulty, forbidden entrance by the Bavarian frontier and constantly turned back by police authorities, the white-haired, frail old soldier at last reached the Tsar's headquarters at Braunau. He and the Tsar conferred for a quarter of an hour; Kosciuszko derived but little satisfaction from the interview and immediately proceeded to Czartoryski in Vienna; Czartoryski had nothing of good to tell. The wrangling over the Polish question at the Congress, the powers' mutual suspicions and jealousies nearly precipitated another war upon a Europe now weary of blood.

In May 1815, Russia, Austria and Prussia signed an agreement for a new partition of Poland. An autonomous Kingdom of Poland was, it is true, to be formed, with the Tsar as King, but it would be but a small part of the true Poland. Provinces that remained under Russian rule were severed from the kingdom and incorporated wholly with Russia. Kosciuszko heard these things. In dismay he wrote to the Tsar. In vain he waited for an answer. Then, openly, as to the Tsar he could no longer write, he appealed to Czartoryski, in denunciation of the Tsar's betrayal, but in vain. Kosciuszko refused all offers of office and honor in the newly partioned Poland. He felt that his very presence, even, would lend sanction to the New Partition. He chose therefore a voluntary exile. Not desiring to live in a Bourbon France, he settled in Switzerland with the devoted Zeltners in Soleure.

Here, in serene communion with nature, among eternal mountains, in unceasing meditation upon the future of Poland, he spent the two last years of his life. And here, on the sad autumn evening of October 15, 1817, far from his Fatherland, though close in spirit, among strangers, with not a Polish face nor a Polish word to gladden his heart, Kosciuszko died. Even in his loneliness he was faithful to Poland—her purest soul and the greatest of Poles. And his greatness was greatest in that it was not his own personal greatness merely; it was the greatness of Poland.

Kosciuszko's body now rests in the Wawel Cathedral in Cracow, where lie Poland's kings and her most honored dead; but his heart is in the Polish Museum in Rapperswill, Switzerland, among the national treasures placed there, in a foreign land, to preserve them from spoilation by Poland's conquerors. To his memory, three years after his death, the nation raised a monument perhaps unique of its kind. Outside Cracow towers the Kosciuszko Hill, fashioned by the hands of Polish men, women and children, bringing earth in shovel and barrow, to lay over dust carried thither with no little difficulty from the battlefields where Kosciuszko had fought. The act is typical. To this day the name of Thaddeus Kosciuszko lives in the hearts of the Polish people, not only as the object of their profound and passionate love, but as the symbol of their dearest national aspirations. His pictures, his relics, are venerated as with the devotion paid to a patron saint. Legend and music have gathered about his name.

A Prussian fiction has attributed to Kosciuszko as he fell on the field of Maciejowice the phrase: "Finis Poloniae." In a letter to Count Ségur, Kosciuszko indignantly denied that he had uttered a sentiment which will be the last ever heard on Polish lips or harbored in the heart of a Pole. "When," Kosciuszko wrote to Ségur, "the Polish nation called me to defend the integrity, the independence, the dignity, the glory and the liberty of the country, she knew well that I was not the last Pole, and that, with my death on the battlefield or elsewhere Poland could not, must not, end. All that the Poles have done since then in the glorious Polish legions and all that they will still do in the future to gain back their country, sufficiently proves that albeit we, the devoted soldiers of that country, are mortal, Poland is immortal."

LIST OF EXHIBITS

PART ONE AUTOGRAPHS
- A. LETTERS BY KOSCIUSZKO
- B. LETTERS TO AND ABOUT KOSCIUSZKO
- C. MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS

PART TWO RELICS

PART THREE BROADSIDES, PROCLAMATIONS, ETC.

PART FOUR PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS
- A. PORTRAITS OF KOSCIUSZKO
- B. PORTRAIT OF ZELTNER
- C. VIEW OF WEST POINT MONUMENT

PART FIVE PRINTS
- A. PORTRAITS OF KOSCIUSZKO
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PART ONE

AUTOGRAPHS

NUMBERS 1-127

LETTERS BY KOSCIUSZKO

NUMBERS 1-74

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BOND FOR FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY DUCATS THE MONEY WITH WHICH KOSCIUSZKO CAME TO AMERICA

SLAWINEK, OCTOBER 10, 1775

1 DOCUMENT, SIGNED, FOUR PAGES
[In Polish] Acknowledgement of debt in the sum of 490 ducats (the equivalent of 8,820 Polish zlotys) for which Kosciuszko pledged his share in the estate Siechnowice, which he inherited from his parents. This bond was given as security to his brother-in-law Piotr Estko, who loaned the needed sum. To this document, recorded in the court at Brzesc, is attached a Russian translation certified by the county court in Belz, in the year 1841.

A LETTER WRITTEN FROM WEST POINT SEPTEMBER 14, 1778 WHERE HE WAS CHIEF ENGINEER ERECTING THE WORKS

TO JOHN TAYLOR

2 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"I am the most enhappy man in the World, because all my Yankees the best Friends is gone to Whit Plains or to Eastern and Left me with the Skoches or Irishes impolites as the Saviges. The satisfaction that I have at present only is this to go all day upon the Works and the Night to go to bed with the Cross Idea of lost of good Compani. I should go to the Eastern with General Gates but Genl. Washington was obstacle of going me ther and I am verry sorry of it . . ." Kosciuszko's work at West Point (though nothing now remains of the fortifications he designed) was the most important of his labors in the American Cause and is rightly associated with the memory of the great Polish engineer.

WEST POINT, JANUARY 3, 1779

To John Taylor

3 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"Will you be so good to take the Certificate of Rations from Paymaster that I am givet him if he is the same that was at that time and also receive the money from Col. Louis D.Q.M.G. due to me for what I send the paper and by first oportunity to send me I will very moch oblige to you . . . My best respect to your Lady and to alle Handsom Girlls."

HUMOROUS LETTER TO MAJOR ARMSTRONG

March 3, 1779

4 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES
"I do not tax you with want of Friendships in not writing to me knowing that you have a good Reason to give that the handsome Girls ingross the whole of your Time and attention and realy If I was in your place I should of Choise do the same. But you Col. Clairjon can give me no Reason but your Laxiness. I have ben told you are about Marying a Young Girl and mean to exert your self that the name of Clairjons may not be extinguished. You Col. Troop as a good Officer of Artillery will make use of your Activity and prove the Goodness of your Cannon on the wedding Day of Col. Clairjon. Your help Doctor Brown will be wanted with all your Surgical Faculties to promote so laudable a design for the Interest of Mr. Clairjon and administere such Medecine as will make him Strong and Fameus as Priapus . . ."

LETTER TO BRIGADIER GENERAL GIST

Received, June 28, 1782

5 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"Col. Hamilton wishes to stay at Mrs. Esards til he receive answer from head Quarters and he expect Captn. Shubrick himself her upon the business. Thes two Gentilmen mentioned in my first Letter are Mr. Moody and Mr. Toncius who desired to go to Jackson Borogh. If you order me to go over somebody must come her to stay with Col. Hamilton til Shubrick arival."

ASKING GENERAL GREENE TO ACCEPT THE RESIGNATION OF COL. FOSTER

August 30, 1782

6 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

"Lieut. Foster as he was so long with this Detachment begs to be relievd by another officer of the Army and he thinks that Virginia Line could spared very easy been so Largely provided, it is true the duty is harder than in the Army. He spock two days ago to Lt. Col. Laurence of this wish and had his consent, but been disappointed in his relieve from the Light troops. He desired me to writ to you if he would not be relievd from the army by your order."

TO GENERAL GREENE IN REFERENCE TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE COL. LAURENCE

September 2, 1782

7 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

"The Bearer Le Brasseur desire me to write to you that could have the Linen and Clothing belong to late L. Col. Laurence. It is a Custom in Europe and he expects it as his due—but he may take more liberty as it would necessary I think some body ought to inspect when the Bagage comes to your quarters. I recommend to you two negroes belonging to L. C. Laurence that they may have part with Le Brasseur they are nacked they want shirts, jackets, Breeches and their skin can bear as well as ours good things—the men propose to make a bargain with you to sale nine muskets, four Branderbousses, one spy glass and one sword for rum they leave entirely to your Generosity, as the time is sickly it would be of great service to them."

COMPLAINING ABOUT TRAFFIC WITH THE BRITISH

To General Greene

September 5, 1782

8 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES

"Mrs. Ladson's boat has passed before yesterday to Town very heavyly loaded . . . I have sent three hans to meet him, but they could not come near, so fast her Boat rowed. The men fired at three times to no purpose nether they could stop the Boat nor killed a man . . . If I had the Millitia light horse I could stoped such irregularetys and the Trade with the British.

It comes now to my mind that about Week ago Mrs. Ladson's boat coming up was stopd at Roper's Plantation oposite to Mr. Fuller where I saw two horsemen and soon they landed they came to the House with whom the Horsemen been for some time and disappeared afterwards. It look very suspicious indeed in my opinion and it may be the same boat carry inteligence to the Enemys. This night I expect him come back, I propose to catch it." This, and no less than sixteen of the following letters constitute a splendid series of communications of secret intelligence to General Greene, from the neighborhood of Charleston. To this hazardous and important office Kosciuszko succeeded upon the death of the intrepid John Laurens, in August, 1782. And until the American entry into Charleston in December, his "innumerable communications exhibit the industry and intelligence with which he discharged that service" (George Washington Greene, *Life of Nathaniel Greene,* N. Y., 1871).

HE HAS CAPTURED THE BOAT

To Gen. Greene

September 5, 1782

9 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, UNSIGNED, ONE PAGE

"Just now I took the Boat belong to Mistres Ladson that I mentioned in the Letter. The effects I put in the room with the Key to and I retain the Boat. Some thinks belong to Mr. Jhon McCall. The pass they had with I inclose. I have sent all Negroes to her except two to take care of things. I want your orders concerning it."

HE WANTS NOTHING BELONGING TO THE LATE COL. LAURENCE

Undated and Recipient not Stated

10 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES
"Have made inquiry of the things mentioned in your letter but found that the General give leave to Mr. Fuller one Week ago to send to Mr. Willson for those articles and keep it which he did . . . As to the things that Mr. Fuller sent for and received it from Mr. Willson the Devil himself would not take from him. You know World. We see some of mean, low, thinking, some very interested. Mr. Fuller is very glad of so good oportunity that he have the good things without cost a farthing for. As to my part I wanted to be clear of intierely and to have nothing to do with any article whatsoever that belong to L. Col. Laurence."

ONE OF THE PASSES ISSUED BY GEN. WAYNE'S ORDERS WITH A NOTE BY KOSCIUSZKO

September 10, 1782

11 AUTOGRAPH NOTE ON A DOCUMENT IN ANOTHER HAND, TWO PAGES
"Permission is given to Miss Oliphant to pass to Charlestown with a Boat and hands unmolested and to return to Mr. Waters's Plantation.. Sept. 10, 1782. By order of Genl. Wayne." On the second sheet Kosciuszko has written: *"Genl. Wayne will be obliged to Miss O—to bring him a quarter pound of Bark in powder."*

HE IS GOING WITH A PARTY OF MEN TO CATCH A PATROL

To General Greene

September 10, 1782

12 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"This night I propose to go over the river with the party of men to catch a patrol consisting of eight men, which three nights go up the road and come back at morning Gun fire. I left this side necessary orders to communicate to you of any accidents if the enemys ware out as well as to myself."

KOSCIUSZKO WISHES TO BE IMPARTIAL IN STOPPING SUPPLY BOATS

To General Greene

September 11, 1782

13 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

"To-day Miss Oliphant in Mistress Watters Boat gone down to Town loaded with Turkees, Gees, in a word Fowls of every kind and in Great Plenty . . . with the pass from General Wayne, and as you ordered to raport only I have let her pass . . . If I stop according to your orders every provision Boat and General Wayne will have exclusif power to give passes, every one will suppose that my ill natured disposition or interested vue governe me and favorise one more than the other."

PLAN TO CAPTURE THE CATTLE AND SHEEP OF THE ENEMY

To General Greene

September 15, 1782

14 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

"There is about a thousand Cattle, including Beeff, Sheeps, and hogs, that in the night are broud to the Works and at Break day let them go out in pasture, that nothing could prevent or stop of carying of thos Cattle but the advance redoubt which can be avoided by taking a circuit of about half a mill to the left of it, and the light horse which are not numerous as you know, however the best time would be for the execution of this project in my opinion, when they make an incursion in the Country, that will diminished their force and facilitate our operation . . ."

A REPORT ON THE WORKS OF THE ENEMY

To General Greene

September 18, 1782

15 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

"The Enemies at the Week have augmented their Patroul to one Hundred, and now Major Frazer go up every day with them some times the devide by parties, that number. First will be composed of ten, the next of thirty, and always at such distance that they could distinctly hear or see each other . . ."

ADVISING GENERAL GREENE OF A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER

September 20, 1782

16 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

"This man Harvey Impose upon you and the Governor, he d'nt live at Harvey's Plantation, nether his Wife, He lives at Stone's where Wilmott's Parts stay'd for some time, and his Wife now at Savage's Plantation where Mrs. Harvey's lives very old woman, but of very bad character. She trades continually with the British, cary every Week provisions her self to them and I cannot prevent it without continually watching her motion. I should be glad the Governor would order to remove this Mrs. Harvey from Savage Plantation and the Wife of this man and forbad to him never come near my Place without your Pass. I should not choose that the man of so suspicious character should stay so near the Ennemy who by all accounts is not to be trusted upon his word. His Horse is returned to him."

CONVEYING SECRET INTELLIGENCE OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CHARLESTON

To General Greene

Received, September 20, 1782

17 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES
"This moment I come from over the river where I saw Mr. W. who gave me information that Major Drake with one hundred horse have crossed Cooper river to join a detachment of foot to cooperate together and bring battle, vice or beat General Marion to atoms—he said also that five hundred men including Militia, light horse, upon James Island and no more, of which great number of men are sick. I beg him that he would give a negro who is well acquainted with James Island . . . I can him with safty send to James Island for any information I can want, now if you think that the Expedition to James Island can take place this is the most favorable oportunity that you can have, one word from you instantly I will go with this man this night to reconnoitre all places and will give you minutely account, or if you think to go upon the neck would be better, now is the best time. I must mention you that about eighty men upon the neck, you can sweep everything with all light horse that we have, supported with four hundred men . . ."

ENCLOSING ADVICE OF THE SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR OF AN OFFICER IN THE AMERICAN CAMP

To General Greene

September 26, [1782]

18 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"The Inclose I send for the perusal what Mr. P. wrote me, I wish the man could be found out, but as to the other circumstance I do not know what step to take . . ."
Enclosed is a 4to sheet in another hand giving the details of an American major's defection in communicating with the British at Charleston.

ON THE ARREST OF A QUARTERMASTER

Undated and Unaddressed

19 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"Sir,

You must thing your self as in the arest and I will ask the General for the Court Martial.

Thad. Kosciuszko

To the Q.M."

ON THE SMUGGLING OF FOOD TO THE BRITISH AT CHARLESTON

To General Greene

September 27, [1782]

20 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES
"I am informed to day that some persons from the Camp have send Quantity of Beef to Town. I do not know whether it is by this river in the Wight or by Stone's River, what I know is this that the person mentioned it at the Funeral of Mr. Pickney in Public . . . it is Public Necessity to prevent it and to discover. I have ordered very strictly to the Militia not to pass any Boat . . . I hope we can discover what Persons are, but at the same time I should be sorry because it would [cast] *great Reflexion upon Poor our Army . . ."* Accompanying is a letter soliciting unhindered passage for the boat in question, forwarded by Kosciuszko to General Greene.

ENCLOSING SECRET INTELLIGENCE ON THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON

To General Greene

September 29, [1782]

21 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"Two Gun Boats and one Sloop came to the cut last night. Do not know yet the raison, the Party of men sent from Camp on Command was crossed last night, I have not yet heard from them." He encloses a letter dated September 28, 1782, from a secret agent of the Americans in Charleston. This enclosure still accompanies Kosciuszko's despatch, and describes in considerable detail the British preparations for the evacuation of Charleston.

ON BRITISH COURAGE

To General Greene

October 4, [1782]

22 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"The British have more Courage than I expected, they [are] *leveling now their Works at James Island excepting at the Cut, very few Troops appeared to me, great many Negroes, and few boats. They burn abaties . . ."*

NARRATION OF A RECONNOITRE BEFORE CHARLESTON

To General Greene

Received, November 11, 1782

23 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES
"The hint was given me that the Enemy propose to make one incursion in the Country before they go of[f] *in order to make a great hall of provision or to give us good droben—Yesterday I went again to Quarterhouse and stay'd their till one hour high Sun, but saw nothing—I am told that a spye who was near the Quarterhouse just in very place where we pass'd informed them of us Coming. As I suspected the same I order'd that the first Platoon should Loaded their muskets with Sixteen Buck Shot that in case we being Charged going back with the horse we should had good sport, but two hours after the Enemy came with thirty horse and twenty Infantry to atack Ashly ferry . . ."* One of Kosciuszko's engagements during this last autumn of struggle—that skirmish in which the gallant Captain Wilmot fell—is said to have been the last bloodshed of the Revolution.

ON THE INCREASING ACTIVITY OF THE BRITISH IN CHARLESTON—PRECEDING THE EVACUATION

To General Greene

November 27, [1782]

24 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

". . . The Enemy seems to be very busy with their ships, it was seen the boats going backward forward from one ship to the other. The Black Dragoons some time come up to the country for forage but cannot be known well their road what they take as they vary their roads and the time . . . I have sent some very inteligent persons to watch their motion and place where came out from—I found that near Cooper river side I could go very easy without being discovered—I think when I will be more ascertained [informed] *I will let you know of the manner that I propose."*

THE FIRST DEPARTURES OF THE BRITISH FROM CHARLESTON

To General Greene

December 4, [1782]

25 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES

". . . I cannot make excursions to James Island more, neither upon the Neck, to get or intelligence or Cattle going to the Enemy's. You will not blame me if I confine myself to the security of the post only, as would be very hard for men and horses to do duty day and night and after to go upon other imergency . . . Upon James Island I got inteligence Last Night that the Enemys Embark very fast—I saw myself, too, and the Ships for to take the Garison from James Island, wich are very close to the fort, the inhabitents supose that they will embark the last. Great firing was heard from their, great way of[f] *at Sea—it is suposed to be fighting with some french Frigates wich are on the Coast . . . I would had the honor to pay my respect to you in person today but I got bad Cold, I supose Swimming over the Cut yesterday it was the cause of it . . ."*

ON THE RECEPTION OF TWO BRITISH DESERTERS AND ON THE BRITISH EVACUATION

To General Greene

December 6, [1782]

26 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES

"Mr. Barnett commanding Armed Brig in the British Service with two other Capt's, one who commands Galay by name Shark wich is oposite to the Wappo Creek and the other who comand a smal Galay little below the mouth of the Creek, propose to desert and come up to Stono River by Wappo Creek, the first mentioned wrote to Mr. Harvey . . . [and] *beg that they should be cover'd by our troops, I have sent back the Negroe to him with verbal message," etc. . . ." "I wish I was mistaken in my opinion that if the Enemys not goes today or tomorrow they will not go till next Spring . . . my raisons are this, they gave order yesterday to stop embarcation, and after, before night, order was given that the Jam[a]ica fleet should sail tomorrow . . .if all British should go after the orders received from New York they could not go to any place this time of the year but to West India . . . Hura and again Hura, just now I receive intelligence from James Island that all are going tomorrow . . ."*

THE BRITISH EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON

To General Greene

Received, December 9, 1782

27 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE

"Just now a Negroe Came from the Town with the inclosed, and say that the British Burnt Mud Fort, and York Voluntiers embark'd, further he say that the Enemys will leave the town tomorrow as the report is spread in Town that you intend to come with the whole army Wednesday, their is great Confusion in town and comited murders that their is no more Troops in town but Hesiens and Lord Reedon Corps."

Accompanying is the letter referred to, from a secret agent in Charleston, to Kosciuszko, giving particulars of the evacuation. On December 14, 1782, the Americans entered the city.

KOSCIUSZKO'S FAREWELL

To General Greene

New York, July 14, [1784]

28 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, FOUR PAGES

"The events are uncertain, a Parson amidst the most glaring prospects, may find at last nothing but a fantom, or only a sight like in Looking glass, which will never be a possesion for injoyement.

Drawing the tickets in the lottery of chance for so many years I am too well acquainted to depend upon probabilities where even certainties are so often doubtfull.

To put myself upon less precarious footing I must contaract all possible accidents that can befal me, and this by oversight am capable of. I am going to embark tomorow for france. I beg you ho[w]ever if Congress should adopt a Peace establishment you will please to interest yourself in the apointement as a chief Ingenieer with the rank of Brigadier General if it [is] *possible, this will be a proviso in case I shloud be bafled in my expectation at home.*

The principle of propriety inculcated in my early age, have so strong hold of my feelings, that to act against inward Conviction make me very unhappy indeed.

As I must part, give me leave to present my sincere thanks to you both, for so generous hospitality I experienced in your house, for so much interesting your self in my favor, and for your friendship for me,—your delicat feeling forbids me to express of my Greatitude, and the wishes of my heart—I leave to the strogle of my inward emition; and the practice, to time whenever oportunity will presents its self without knowkledge to you.

The seperation must be very sensible to a Person of susceptible mind, and more so when the affection with Esteem links to the persons of Merit. I expect however that you will do me the honour to write me, it will be the only satisfaction I may yet enjoy by absence, and sure you will not deny me that.

In your letters I hope you will not forget of your and your familly's health, in which I am so much interested; as to the information of public nature here, you will be pleased to give me very minutely an account, as by long staying here I have form a partiality for this Country and for its Inhabitants, and would equally wish, and

wherever I should be, feel the Sentyment of good Patriot upon every occasion.
Fare well, my good General, once more, fare well—be as happy as my Bosom augur for you, Let me shook here you by the hand by my delusive Imagination as you should be present in Person, and Seal our friendship for each other for ever.

Yours,
Thad. Kosciuszko"

AMERICA AND FRANCE

To a Mr. Williams

(Probably the Connecticut Signer)

Paris, August 26, 1784

29 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES
" . . . I will not entertain you with the Eligency or afluence of Paris and the other places; because it will [not] *give any real pleasure to me or to you. We require more solid food . . . Can you believe that I am very unhappy been absent from your country, it seems to me the other world here, in which every person finds great pleasure in cheating himself out of common sense . . . here they take great pains to subside those Charmes which constitute real happiness . . . Tomorrow I am going to Poland and with some reluctance as am informed by one of my Countrymen that the affairs of the republick as well as mine are in very horrid situation . . . I must prepare for the worst, perhaps you will see me again in your Country, for this reason you must use your influence in Congress in my favor . . ."*

KOSCIUSZKO REVIEWS HIS AMERICAN LIFE AND FRIENDS

To Major Haskell

Warsaw, May 15, 1789

30 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES
"Happy I am that once in five years can have at last the news of the Country to which [I] *am so much attached . . . He is gone, my good friend Greene—rain begins to fall heavy from my eyes whenever I think of. You ought to make a statue or a Mausolium for his memory. I knew*

his merit perhaps better than any one and shall think always a very ungratefull Country if she will not Crown him with a title of a Great General and Citizen. What is about your Congress do writ me. It is not famous, that to this date according to the certificates given to the officers don't chuse to pay neither the interest not the somme due to them. I do not speak for myself, but I heard great many complaint and ill languages of my beloved Contry, her reputation is dear to me and I suffer myself more than great many in Congress perhaps . . .'' David Humphreys had written Kosciuszko of Greene's death, sending him a print.

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN FOR POLAND

NUMBERS 31-40

KOSCIUSZKO TAKES PART IN THE ORGANIZATION AND INSPECTION OF THE POLISH ARMY

To Major General Mycielski

Wloclawek, April 24, 1790

31 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

[In Polish:] *''I am sending you orders, to be executed at once. I gave orders to the Majors, to furnish me with specified reports in duplicate from each detachment, and would ask you to instruct them likewise. Tomorrow I am going to Lowicz, to inspect the regiment stationed there . . . Please inspect the detachments nearby and send me a report, whereas those stationed near my headquarters will be inspected by me. I would ask you to issue another strict order to those detachments, which did not arrive at their destinations, instructing them to proceed without delay to the places assigned to them.''* Kosciuszko had received in October, 1789, his commission as Major-General, from the great Diet which met in 1788 and for four years—the longest sitting on record—attempted the reforming of Poland after the First Partition in 1772.

FINE MILITARY LETTER WRITTEN ON THE DAY PRECEDING THE PROMULGATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION

To a Fellow General

Miedzyboze, May 3, 1791

32 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES

[In Polish:] *"Please send Uminski to me, because I need officers. I will not let him be idle as he is one of those who need watching. It is impertinence on the part of Napiorkowski to report Gorski, who is performing his duty satisfactorily. Take Napiorkowski into you care; it would be best if the Lord would call him unto his bosom because should he be punished every time he should be, he should be under continual arrest. Some time ago I delegated a commission to the command where Zbierzchowski was stationed. The report when ready will be sent to the Military Commission and a copy will be transmitted to you . . ."* Upon the following day Kosciuszko and his officers took the oath of allegiance to the New Constitution of May 3rd.

KOSCIUSZKO UPON THE IMPENDING WAR WITH RUSSIA AND THE CONFEDERATION OF TARGOVICA

To Prince Joseph Poniatowski

Niemirow, December 2, 1791

33 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, FOUR PAGES

[In Polish:] *". . . Lt. Col. Grochowski reports from the border that everything is quiet and that the army of Gen. Trubecki took up headquarters in the innermost part of the Country. I am advised by Major Poniatowski that he has positive information that two battalions will arrive, and he adds that these regiments . . . have always wintered in this region. Of what extraordinary import their present arrival may be—he knows not . . . The Hetman with his wife passed by yesterday en route from Jassy to Bialocerkiew. It is said that he stopped with Potocki for two days and they went together to Jassy; Potocki still remains at Jassy . . . what a headstrong*

man . . . Branicki should by all means be recalled to Warsaw . . ." Potocki, Branicki, and Rzewuski, after consultation with the chancellor of Catherine II, Bezborodko, at Jassy, formed the Confederation of Targovica, at whose instigation Russian troops invaded Poland and Lithuania, and, in 1793, occurred the Second Partition.

KOSCIUSZKO REQUESTS DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS IN CASE OF A RUSSIAN INVASION

To Prince Joseph Poniatowski

Niemirow, December 6, 1791

34 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

[In Polish:] "*. . . In the past month a few regiments of the regular Russian Army have recrossed their border and taken up winter quarters . . . I would also ask for an appropriation for the artillery service. I designated a commission to inspect M. Szczuka's battery. Saddles and harness, which hardly deserve these appellations, are rotting, and the horses have grown very thin . . . In case of an invasion by the Russians (which I do not anticipate) shall I use all my forces, according to circumstances, to resist and combat them, or shall I first inquire of the command and await its orders? Regarding this I would request a definite decision and reply, so that I shall not make a mistake. I most respectfully ask your Highness to give me a reply in regard to every point, as I should not wish to be accused of any deviation, no matter how slight.*" Prince Poniatowski, having taken leave of absence and having gone to Warsaw, gave Kosciuszko temporary command of two of the four Divisions which composed the Crown Army at this time.

KOSCIUSZKO SPIES UPON THE REACTIONARIES

To Prince Joseph Poniatowski

December 16, 1791

35 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES
[In Polish:] *"I sent an officer to Bialocerkiew with orders as if to buy up gunpowder . . . but above all to find out whether the Hetman received any correspondence or is plotting . . . Upon arrival in Bialocerkiew presented himself to Deputy Brigadier Szwejkowski and met the Hetman's adjutant there . . . Shortly afterwards the officer was taken by Szwejkowski to the Hetman, who, seeing the officer, exclaimed: 'You come from Prince Joseph,' the officer: 'Oh no, I am from the artillery sent with orders to buy powder for the arsenal,' and showed his orders. The Hetman became somewhat confused . . . The Hetman visited Castellain Rzewuski, received a courier from Engielard, the Vaivode of Kijow paid him a two-days' visit . . . they proposed to introduce the officer to Matuszka* [Catherine II of Russia] *but the officer excused himself . . ."*

REPORT OF A SKIRMISH WITH THE RUSSIANS

Certified by Kosciuszko

Balta, December 18, 1791

36 HOLOGRAPH DOCUMENT, SIGNED ALSO BY COL. ZAWISZA, TWO PAGES
[In Polish:] *"On December 12, a patrol of the frontier detachments of National Cavalry, met Russian sutlers on Polish territory, some distance from the border, who, on account of the muddy state of the highway, endeavored by this road to get to the town of Balta . . . When the patrol stopped them they resisted, and at that moment the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, Bezborodko, arrived, being on his way to Jassy to conclude peace with the Porte. He ordered the Cossacks of his escort to assist the sutlers . . ."*

THE RUSSIAN ARMY WILL MARCH ACROSS POLISH TERRITORY

Report of Major Lubowidzki,

Certified by Kosciuszko

Kaniow, January 26, 1792

37 DOCUMENT, SIGNED, ONE PAGE

[In Polish:] *"Having received a report from M. Zychlinski . . . that M. Bogucki . . . has informed him that . . . he has heard from Col. Zass that the army at Jassy intends to march to Russia through Polish territory. I deem it my duty to report this to you."*

REPORT ON THE MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS

By Lieutenant Woiski,

Certified by Kosciuszko

Matusow, January 27, 1792

38 DOCUMENT, SIGNED, ONE PAGE

[In Polish:] *"I have positive information that the battalion of sharpshooters stationed two miles from Boltyszki and one mile from Elizabethgrod have received orders to break camp, the direction being kept secret . . . It is common talk amongst the foreign military attaches that they may shortly march into Poland . . ."*

KOSCIUSZKO WRITES OF ENGAGEMENTS IN COVERING THE POLISH RETREAT BEFORE THE RUSSIAN INVASION

Probably to Mme. Zahrzewska

Zastawie, June 19, 1792

39 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

[In Polish:] *"We are already in Zastawie where we arrived from Szepetowka. On our way we had a skirmish with the Russians and if it had not been for a blunder of one general we would have beaten them to a pulp. It was a success at that for three times as many of them have been killed . . . Apropos the safety of all you ladies, it is certain, unless we would have to skirt Dubno, in which case I suggest that you go abroad . . ."* The Russian

generals invaded Poland in May, under orders from Catherine II, dated April 13th and 19th; Prince Poniatowski returned from Warsaw to his headquarters a few days before the commencement of hostilities and Kosciuszko returned to the command of his brigade, entrusted with the important and hazardous task of covering the retreat of the Polish army before the overwhelming numbers of the Russians.

KOSCIUSZKO OBTAINS PROVISIONS FOR HIS BRIGADE

Ostrog, June 23, 1792

40 DOCUMENT, SIGNED, ONE PAGE
[In Polish:] *"You will proceed at once purchasing rusks, oats, hay, and oxen. this, all bought on contract, will have to be of the best quality and at the lowest price . . . Greatest haste is recommended."* Orders to Lieutenant Pruszynski. The army, retreating to the fortress of Dubno, was disappointed in its expectation of provisions, and in its hope of being met there by the king. In July was fought the famous battle of Dubienka.

THE RISING OF KOSCIUSZKO

numbers 40-44

MILITARY COMMISSION AS CAPTAIN

Mokotow, July 13, 1794

41 DOCUMENT, SIGNED, ONE PAGE
[In Polish:] Appointing Stanislaw Zydock Captain of the Warsaw City Militia.

KOSCIUSZKO, AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE POLISH NATIONAL FORCES, ISSUES MILITARY ORDERS IN THE REVOLUTION, KNOWN AS "KOSCIUSZKO'S RISING"

Mokotow, July 20, 1794

42 DOCUMENT, SIGNED, ONE PAGE
[In Polish:] *"Major General Czyz is herewith ordered to command all outward batteries and fortifications located between the turnpike of Czerniakow and Czerniakow proper, whereas Major General Siemninski being familiar with the inward intrenchments, will retain command over them."*

ONE HUNDRED MATCHED HORSES AND FIVE HUNDRED LANCERS ARE ORDERED TO KOSCIUSZKO'S COMMAND

Mokotow, August 30, 1794

43 DOCUMENT, SIGNED, ONE PAGE
[In Polish:] *"Col. Michael Paszkowski, leading a detachment from Brzesc, is herewith ordered to select from said detachment one hundred matched horses and send them, together with a good officer and 500 lancers to my camp . . ."*

A FRENCHMAN PETITIONS KOSCIUSZKO TO SERVE IN THE RISING

August 10, 1794

44 ENDORSEMENT ON A DOCUMENT IN ANOTHER HAND
[In Polish:] One Claude Raquillier, a Frenchman, desires a commission under Kosciuszko. The Polish leader has endorsed it: *"Has to apply to Maj. General Deübl."*

EXILE AND THE RETURN TO AMERICA

numbers 45-52

HIS BAGGAGE IS LEFT IN THE HANDS OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE

To Messrs. Jesse and Robert Waln

Rose Hill, September 20, [1797]

45 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"I . . . am intirely of your opinion to leave my bagage in the hands of the Custom house Officers until I will return to Philadelphia . . . The charge of transporting by bagage is acording to the Letter I received from Tho. Peters, Bonar, £2:11 . . ."

ON THE CONVALESCENCE OF THE DAUGHTER OF ELIAS BOUDINOT

ROSE HILL, NO DATE, RECEIVED, SEPTEMBER, 1797

46 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
" . . . I cannot forget the Civilities I received at your House near Prince Town . . . I rejoice with you of the recovery of your amiable, handsome, and sweet tempered your Daughter Mrs. Bradford; I assure you my prayers ought to contribute [a] *little, because I felt more easiness in my mind afterwards, and saw in vision embracing you by her . . ."*

HIS POOR HEALTH PERMITS HIM ONLY TO STAY IN THE CHIMNEY-CORNER—WITH A BOOK

NOVEMBER 3, [1797]

47 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"I send you my warmest thanks for so generous invitation to your [home?] *and am more sensible of the honour you do me, as I am not yett known by you; my painful and weak state of health not allow me travell so far but stay near the Chimney Corner with the book . . ."*

INTRODUCING A MR. DUNN

TO GENERAL LINCOLN

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 2, [1798]

48 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES
"I take the liberty to introduce to your notice and friendship Mr. Dunn, and English Gentilman who is travelling in this Country for his own satisfaction and desirous to be acquainted with the men of the first Character . . . You will find in him man of genuine abilities, of Good Character and amiable Compagnon. I believe he has in vue to write something of this country. This oportunity give me at the same time a satisfaction and the honour to renew my regard, Esteem, and friendship for you . . ."

WRITTEN BEFORE HIS SUDDEN DEPARTURE FROM AMERICA FOR EVER

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 3, [1798]

49 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"I am going to the Country very soon, and for this reason I am Compelled to trouble you wyth few words by praising your favour and kindness, to send me a Certyficate to what Bancker in Amsterdam you gave orders to pay my due . . ."

KOSCIUSZKO SETTLES HIS AFFAIRS OF BUSINESS BEFORE LEAVING AMERICA

TO COLONEL BIDDLE

MARCH 11, [1798]

50 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"I had not the honour to here from you long ago about my Shares in Pennsylvania Banck. I beg you would be so kind to finish this Weak . . ."

KOSCIUSZKO SEEKS AN INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES PETTIT

[MARCH, 1798]

51 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"You was pleased to give me so many modes and advices that I do not know which of them to take upon my honour. I beg you would be so kind to spare me half an hour of Conversation at my Lodging at any time and will know more and decide immediately, if you are disposed to do me that honour, I can send you a Caridge because a Gentilman of my acquaintance ofered me at my command so tel me a day and an hour and it will be at your door in apointed time."

AN APOLOGY FOR A SERVANT'S ERROR

To Mathew Carey

Undated, probably March, 1798

52 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"By a mistake my servant put the Card you had the honour to send me in my Letter—I beg you would be so kind not to take this amiss . . ."

A BANTERING AND GALLANT LETTER

To Miss Maria Williams

Paris, August 7, 1798

53 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"I am very sinsible of the honour you have done me the 18 Thermidor, and I send you my best thanks for it—it is true you was very partial to me, but at the same time you have made the picture of your own beautifull Heart, and for this reason I pass in silence over the expressions concerning me which are not belong to me iven I propose to punishe you; that is to kisse you twice the first time I will have the honour to see you; and to convince you of my respect, friendship, and gratitude with high Esteem for ever." With a fine impression of Kosciuszko's seal.

THE POLISH PATRIOT—FETED IN REVOLUTIONARY PARIS DECLINES AN INVITATION

Paris, September 4, 1798

54 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"I deeply regret, Citoyen, that an earlier engagement prevents my enjoying the pleasure of your society and that of your respected guests on the 21st of this month. Will you accept assurances of my lively gratitude for the tokens of friendship with which you have honored me . . ."*

CERTIFICATION OF RANK GIVEN TO A POLISH OFFICER RETURNED FROM LEAVE IN POLAND TO REJOIN THE POLISH LEGIONS OF THE CISALPINE REPUBLIC

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 29, 1798

55 HOLOGRAPH DOCUMENT, ONE PAGE

A SUPERB LETTER TO A MEMBER OF THE DIRECTORY— ON THE FORMATION OF THE POLISH LEGIONS

PARIS, MAY 18, 1799

56 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"I have the honor to recall to you the request which I had made relative to the formation of Polish Legions in Switzerland. While I do not doubt that the reasons which have determined the Directory to adopt the measures laid before it in this connection, it appears urgent to accelerate the formation referred to. It is the most ardent desire of the Polish soldiery to see an end of the painful situation in which they find themselves, powerless to fight in favor of the cause to which their patriotism has commanded them to devote themselves."* For some time Kosciuszko had acted as leader of the Polish legions then fighting in the army of Napoleon, but when, in October, 1799, the leadership was officially offered him, he declined it, doubtless with confused emotions—unconvinced that Napoleon would treat with the Polish legions as an allied but independent army, and later assist the Pole's lifelong dream of a republican and independant Poland.

TO CITOYEN BERTHIER, MINISTER OF WAR

PARIS, FEBRUARY 22, 1801

57 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"I have the honor of thanking you for your kindness to Citoyen Fisher, Chef de Batalion, and I extend to you in thanks my lively recognition . . ."* With a fine impression of Kosciuszko's seal.

THE AMERICAN WITH WHOM KOSCIUSZKO WAS ON "THE CLOSEST AND WARMEST TERMS OF INTIMACY"

To Thomas Jefferson

September 15, 1801

58 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE

"I had the honor of receiving a letter dated the 23rd of March with a bill from the treasury of the United States, for which I send you my best thanks . . . Mr. Clai has been by me appointed to acte as my proxy at the meeting of Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank, the desir is of Mr. Barnes to be apointed, but as you have the whole power from me you may do as you please. The Theatre of the World is of such kind that I cannot sai something in favor. Be so good however to believe that my affection, Friendship and Esteem for you will be everlasting."

"CESSION DE PROPRIETE" OF KOSCIUSZKO'S AMERICAN PROPERTY, TO LOUISE FRANCOISE FELIX

—The Site of the Present City of Columbus, Ohio—

Paris, July 29, 1802

59 DOCUMENT, FOUR PAGES, SIGNED AND DATED BY KOSCIUSZKO, AND INITIALLED IN FIVE PLACES

At the close of the Revolution, Kosciuszko received from Congress, a grant of five hundred acres on the left bank of the Scioto River, Ohio, upon which tract the city of Columbus now stands. The present document transfers this property to Mme. Felix, for the consideration of nine thousand livres, and calls upon Jefferson to deliver to Mme. Felix the plans, maps and other papers in his keeping, and to place her in possession of the land in question. Mme. Felix's signature is attested by a member of the National Institute, and that of Kosciuszko by Robert R. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France.

INTRODUCING THOMAS ADDIS EMMET

To Governor Clinton, of New York

Paris, July 29, 1802

60 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"I have the honor to recommend to your Excellency's notice and friendship Mr. Emmet, great sufferer for his opinion to Liberty. I have no doubt that your excellency will make his residence in your Province agreable as possible." Thomas Addis Emmet came to America in 1804, intending to go to Ohio, but upon advice of Gov. Clinton, he remained in New York attaining great eminence and founding one of New York's noted families.

LETTER OF FRIENDSHIP

To M. Hotinger

Berville, June 12, [1808]

61 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"I have received your letter dated June 10th, with a letter of Mr. Barnes and another from Mr. Jefferson. I am infinitely obliged to you for your kindness, in the month of July I hope to go to Paris and to embrace you."*

A FRIENDLY LETTER

To M. Thorell

Undated, [1808?]

62 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"I beg M. Thorell to have the kindness to renew the subscription for my journal and pay it for three month. I embrace him and present my compliments to his wife."*

FINE PERSONAL LETTER

To M. Molineri

Postmarked: Decembre, 1809

63 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"I have always awaited from moment to moment the promised arrival of M. Molineri, for that I have postponed replying to his kind letters. But I can not let pass this opportunity—it is necessary to thank him for the truffles which I owe to his kindness. The whole Zeltner family join with me to urge that you come to Berville to eat them. I beg you also to have the goodness to tell Pakosz that I received the stockings which he sent me . . . I wish you each and every one a good wife and good luck. Do not forget to come to see us . . ."*

TO THE MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES TO FRANCE

Berville, March 24, [1812?]

64 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"One of my acquaintances and a friend of M. Zeltner, M. Teniges of Danzig, the bearer of this letter, at present living in Paris, desires to be presented to you to receive all the necessary information about the Bank of America, in which he wishes to deposit a sum in the neighborhood of 30,000 pounds sterling, now in England . . ."*

KOSCIUSZKO'S LETTER OF ADMIRATION AND ADVICE TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

Paris, May 30, 1813

65 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES
[In French:] *"I thank you for the details which you give me of your country, I see that your genius, your prudence, and your attachment to her have made all ready beforehand for her vigor. The military operations are easily maintained. The just war which you have commenced against England will not dismay you, it will be the same against all other powers which will not deal with you on*

the basis of equality, nation to nation. Your land is rich, large and populous; your inhabitants are good, active and courageous. But do not be too ambitious to acquire all of Canada, too great security will soften you. I should be of the opinion that your boundary-line was from some point on Lake Champlain or on the St. Laurence River to the sea on the south [north?] *so that you should have no power behind you. I do not doubt that your military dispositions are wisely combined and obtain support for the various army corps, based on your nationals' general knowledge of the country, and on the direction of the enemy's forces. I think also that it will be useful to avail yourself of plenty of light artillery, mounted and afoot for your woods are uncleared and the speed with which the artillery can move to where it is needed often decides the victory. Ample provisioning of the army is the first necessity followed by severity of discipline, on these points no one disputes. In regard to your generals it is important to make a fine choice. Activity, Prudence, and undoubted attachment to their country should be preferred to other qualities, and above all exclude from engaging any self-interested man. Let your generals always attack the enemy first and at two points, if possible. Punish severely mistakes, by this you will inspire the confidence of the inhabitants and great caution in the soldiery. I am jealous of the improvements you have made in your property, and by the example which you give to your compatriots—while I do nothing, far from my country, no doubt you are aware of the reason, I remain in idleness and am of no service to Humanity . . .''*

TESTIMONIAL IN FAVOR OF M. GOUPIL FOR THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

Berville, April 11, 1815

66 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE

[In French:] *''I give with pleasure a testimonial of the services rendered to humanity by M. Goupil, physician of Nemours . . . I have the honor to beg you accord him your protection and support, and to have the kindness to make upon his Memoir a recommendatory note, forwarding the whole to the Chancellor of the Legion of Honor . . .''*

A PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT BY KOSCIUSZKO

Vienna, June 20, 1815

67 HOLOGRAPH NOTE, ONE PAGE
[In Polish:] *"A citizen who wants to pride himself on being a good Pole should sacrifice everything for his country and always be human and righteous."*

BUSINESS LETTER

To John Barnes

Soleure, Nov. 26, 1815

68 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"I have the honor of receiving your letter of June 22, 1814, by which you have sent me a statement containing in detail the collections you have made for my account and the note, twice renewed for $400 . . . I wish you would be so kind as to send me a summary of my account to the end of the current year, showing this matter . . ."*

A FINE FRIENDLY LETTER

To M. Charles de Teniges

Soleure, December 19, 1815

69 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"You are so good as to send me a map of Switzerland. I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for it, and to have the kindness to tell me what you have spent. I beg you also to present my respects to your ladies, and to ask your charming sister if an old man can give a New Year's kiss to a lovely girl, if she answers yes, then I kiss her with all my heart . . ."*

CONCERNING HIS CORRESPONDENCE
WITH JEFFERSON

Soleure, April 15, 1816

70 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"I have the honor to thank you for sending Mr. Jefferson's letter, and I beg you to have the kindness to send my reply by some safe means. It gives me true pleasure to congratulate you upon the complete victory of the Americans over the British."*

KOSCIUSZKO

To Lucien Bonaparte

Soleure, May 12, 1816

71 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"This is the first favorable opportunity which I have found to recall myself to the memory of Your Excellence, as I know the generous heart of my Prince, I take pleasure in recommending to your protection a person who is entering the service of the Princess Borghese as a lady-in-waiting. She is called Mlle. Motschy, a member of a very fine Swiss family by which I have invited to write to Your Excellence. Have the kindness, my Prince, to take her into your protection as a stranger and one without friends . . ."*

TO HIS SWISS HOSTESS AND FRIEND,

MME. ZELTNER

Undated

72 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"Permit me, madame, to kiss you on your birthday—fearful lest your husband be jealous—and to send you a little reminder of my respect for you."*

SIGNED SUBSCRIPTION
CUT FROM A LETTER

73 HOLOGRAPH FRAGMENT, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"Your very humble and obedient servant. Thad. Kosciuszko."*

ADDRESS-SHEET WITH FRANKING SIGNATURE

74 HOLOGRAPH FRAGMENT, ONE PAGE
[In French:] *"To Citizen Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs. G'l. Kosciuszko."*

LETTERS TO AND ABOUT KOSCIUSZKO

NUMBERS 75-97

MASONS ARE WITHDRAWN FROM THE ARMY TO ASSIST KOSCIUSZKO IN HIS FORTIFICATIONS

ORDERS BY ALEXANDER SCAMMELL

NEW WINDSOR, JUNE 30, 1779

75 DOCUMENT, SIGNED, ONE PAGE
"All those soldiers who are masons by trade in the line are immediately to be drawn out and sent to the Fort for a Special and temporary service—they are to take their orders from Col. Kosciuszko . . ."

GENERAL GREENE WRITES TO COLONEL POLK

CAMP CHARLOTTE, DECEMBER 15, 1780

76 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"I find it will be impossible to leave this Camp as early as I intended as Col. Kosciuszko has made no report yet respecting a position upon Pedee, I must therefore beg you to continue the dayly supplies to the army and keep in readiness the three days provision before hand . . ."
Kosciuszko's masterly survey of the Pedee and the Catawba rivers was his first task in the south. This he accomplished with despatch, despite the difficulty of the country, and with such care and skill as to influence materially the course of the South Campaign.

GENERAL GATES WRITES ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPLETING THE OUT-WORKS AT WEST POINT

To Brigadier General Glover

White Plains, July 2, 1778

76A LETTER SIGNED, ONE PAGE

"I send you a copy of a Letter just received from General Washington . . . In consequence of my earnest Wish, and the General's Recommendation, I must beg you to give your whole Attention to the compleating of, first the Out Works at West Point, and then the Body of the Place; Col. Kosciuszko cannot be too vigilant in this important Service . . ."

GENERAL GATES ASKS FOR THE SERVICES OF COLONEL KOSCIUSZKO AS CHIEF ENGINEER IN HIS SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

To General Washington

Travellers-Rest, June 21, 1780

76B HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

"I could wish your Excellency would somewhat Brighten the Scene, by indulging me in my request, to obtain Colonel Kosciuszko for my Chief Engineer. His Services with me in the Campaign of 77, and the High Opinion I entertain of His Talents, and his Honour, induce me to be thus importunate with your Excellency, to let me have the Colonel for my Chief Engineer . . ."

MORGAN LEWIS COMPLAINS OF INSUFFICIENT LOGS TO LAY THE CHAIN

To Colonel Yates

Albany, May 17, 1780

76C LETTER SIGNED, ONE PAGE

"The Officer who was sent here by Colo. Kosciuszko for Saw Logs to lay the Chain with at the Forts is extremely impatient at not being supplied with the Number his orders were for . . ."

GENERAL GREENE'S REPORT TO WASHINGTON

Camp upon the Pedee, December 29, 1780

77 HOLOGRAPH DRAFT OF LETTER, FOUR PAGES
"In my last despatch of the 7th I informed your Excellency of my arrival at Camp [upon the Pedee] *and of the condition and situation of the army. I was apprehensive on my first arrival that the country around Charlotte was too much exhausted to afford substance for the army at that place for any considerable time. Upon a little further inquiry I was fully convinced and immediately dispatched Col. Kosciuszko to look out for a position upon the Pedee that would afford a healthy camp and provisions in plenty. His report was favorable and I immediately put the army under marching orders . . . Before I left Charlotte I detached 300 of our best Infantry and Col. Washington's regiment of Light Dragoons under the command of General Morgan . . . With this party he is either to act upon the offensive or defensive as occasion may warrant . . ."*
A lengthy and detailed military letter.

LEWIS MORRIS TRANSMITS GENERAL GREENE'S ORDERS TO KOSCIUSZKO, TO JOIN HIM

Master's Ferry, February 1, 1781

78 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES
"Gen. Huger has just received a letter from Gen. Greene . . . [with] *the request that you would join him there or wherever he may be as soon as possible. You will pass by the way of Salisbury where you will probably hear of him. I think you had better come up on the east side of the Pedee . . . You will order such of the boats as are finished to follow the army immediately and such as are not finished you will deliver to the charge of Colonel Wade . . ."* The flat-bottomed boats of Kosciuszko's devising did much to facilitate Greene's movements, playing a not unimportant role in the famous retreat before Cornwallis.

KOSCIUSZKO IS ORDERED BY GREENE TO FORTIFY HALIFAX ON THE ROANOKE RIVER

Camp Halifax, February 16, 1781

79 HOLOGRAPH DOCUMENT, TWO PAGES
"You will repair immediately to Hallifax on the Roanoke in the State of North Carolina and see if it is practicable to fortify it in a short time and whether it may be garrisoned with a small force against any attempts by storm. If you find on your arrival the position and other circumstances favorable for the purpose of fortification you will immediately apply to the legislature and Major General Coswell for the men and other things necessary to execute the work as soon as possible . . . You will contract the work as much as possible consistent with the success of the plan, and as Lord Cornwallis's movements are rapid, recommend the greatest despatch . . ." The fortification of Halifax was interrupted when Kosciuszko was recalled to assist at the siege of Ninety-Six.

KOSCIUSZKO ARRIVES TO COMMENCE HIS FAMOUS FORTIFICATIONS AT HALIFAX

Colonel Nicholas Long

To General Greene

Halifax, February 19, 1781

80 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
" . . . Col. Kosciuszko arrived here yesterday and I this morning attended him in viewing the Ground round the town of Halifax . . ."

SUPERB MILITARY LETTER BY NATHANAEL GREENE TO GOVERNOR BURKE OF NORTH CAROLINA

August 12, 1781

81 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, FIFTEEN PAGES
". . . Col. Read has my ready consent to afford your Excellency every assistance in his power and I will send to your assistance Col. Kosciuszko our principal Engineer, who is master of his profession and will afford you every aid you can wish. But was I to advise in this matter I should recommend very small fortification, just sufficient to secure the stores against parties of horse who can perform rapid movements. Large works will be expensive in erecting, expensive to garrison, and if large quantities of horses are collected at them they become objects to the enemy . . ." A splendid lengthy letter treating current military subjects in great detail, particularly ways and means of drafting civilians, length of periods of service.

KOSCIUSZKO, DESPITE ILLNESS, SELECTS A POSITION FOR FORTIFICATION

General Williams

To General Greene

Reiglespergers, December 4, 1781

82 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES
"Your success at Dorchester would make your enemies hate themselves if all circumstances were generally known, and the same knowledge would make your friends admire the adventure even more than they do . . . The roads are so very wet that we cannot get to the Mill till tomorrow 12 o'clock. Capt. Kirkwood will remain at the Bridge . . . Col. Kosciuszko is yet very much pained by an inflamation in his face but will go forward tomorrow to look out a position . . ."

HENRY LAURENS DECLINES TO ATTACK WALKER'S GALLEY

To General Greene

Fullers, August 6, 1782

83 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"As I find Kosciuszko was mistaken in the degree of interest you took in an attack upon Walker's Galley & that the means of Artillery are not so ample or well prepared as they ought to be—I think it better to renounce the undertaking."

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA IS REQUESTED TO PLACE THE MILITIA UNDER KOSCIUSZKO'S GUIDANCE

Ichabod Burnet

To Governor Matthews

September 5, 1782

84 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"I am commanded by Major General Greene to request your Excellency will be pleased to give orders for the calling of the Militia of this Parish into the field, with directions to the Officers to wait on Col. Kosciuszko for his particular orders . . ."

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA REPLIES TO MAJOR BURNET

To Major Burnet

Uxbridge, September 6, 1782

85 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
"I will give immediate orders for the St. Andrews Company of Militia to be embodied & wait on Col. Kosciuszko for his orders . . ."

GENERAL GREENE'S ORDERS TO DISPOSE OF THE HORSES CAPTURED BY KOSCIUSZKO BEFORE CHARLESTON

To Colonel Carrington

Received, October 19, 1782

86 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES

"You will proceed to dispose of the horses taken by Col. Kosciuszko and surrendered by the Council of this State. In the sale you will notify the purchasers that should any of the horses prove to be formerly the property of inhabitants of this state and they should lay claim to them and Congress determine that their right of post luminum shall extend to property under such circumstances they must be given up to them and the purchase money will be returned . . ."

GREENE HAS PRESENTED KOSCIUSZKO'S CASE TO CONGRESS AND WRITES OF HIM AS AN OFFICER AND AS A MAN

To Kosciuszko

Charleston, July 10, 1783

87 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, FOUR PAGES

". . . I have written to Congress and the Treasurer upon the subject of your pay and emoluments . . . repeated application may obtain what no influence can effect. I know your modesty and feel your difficulty on this head, but unless you persist I am apprehensive nothing will be done in the matter. For once you must force nature and get the better of that independent pride which is our best support in many situations, and urge your suit from the necessity of the case . . . Political bodies act not from feeling so much as policy but if they find there is no other way of getting rid of an application which has become troublesome, they will grant the thing although against policy. I only offer these remarks to your consideration . . . In human life we are in a state of probation, and for the trial of our virtues mortification is sometimes necessary . . . It will add to my happiness to hear from you in whatever quarter of the world you are . . . Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for the zeal with which you have served the public under my command and for your friendly disposition towards me. My warmest approbation is due to you as an officer and my particular acknowledgments as a friend."

ROBERT MORRIS CAN NOT MAKE AN EXCEPTION OF KOSCIUSZKO'S CASE

To General Greene

Office of Finance, August 1, 1783

88 LETTER, SIGNED, ONE PAGE
". . . Your letter to Congress on [this] *. . . Subject having been referred to me to report I have (consistently with my Duty) stated at the same Time my Conviction of his Talents & Zeal and the Danger of excepting Individuals out of the general Rules. This, my Dear Sir, is a thing which I cannot do, but Congress may. Should they think proper to make a special Order on the Occasion, I shall be happy to carry it into Execution."*

GENERAL WILLIAMS TELLS A STORY OF SLIGHTED LOVE

To General Greene

Baltimore, January 14, 1784

89 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIX PAGES
After narrating at great length and with considerable sentiment the manner in which he has been duped by fickle fair one of Baltimore: *"Kosciuszko will be petrified at all this, if he hears it; but where he is or how to let him know it (if I wanted to make a statue of him) I cannot imagine for in his last he promised to be here a month ago . . ."*

ROBERT MORRIS WRITES OF KOSCIUSZKO'S CLAIM

To General Greene

Philadelphia, December 19, 1787

90 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES
". . . I suppose Col. Kosciuszko informed you how desirous I was to comply with your request in his behalf. I wish you may have interest sufficient to induce your little state to join in measures for the relief of him & all other public creditors . . ."

JANET MONTGOMERY ON KOSCIUSZKO

To Horatio Gates

Rhinebeck House, October 7, 1797

91 PHOTOSTAT OF A HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES
A lengthy letter of friendship and banter, concluding: "*. . . I have received the compliments of your Martyr to Liberty—I am proud of the remembrance—and hoped he would ere this have honoured our family by a visit. Armstrong, Tillotson, Lewis, all entertained the hope with me—are you not selfish to keep him to yourself—I pray you to offer him my respects & wishes—surely there is another world where Virtue and the love of one's Country will meet other rewards than wounds and death—else why did a* Montgomery *die—or the Polish* Hero *bleed . . .*"

WASHINGTON TO KOSCIUSZKO

Mount Vernon, October 15, 1797

92 PHOTOSTAT OF A HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES
Expressing regret that the state of Kosciuszko's health prevents his visit to Mount Vernon, and assuring him that his support of Kosciuszko's claims on Congress—now the support of a private citizen—can in no way further those claims; all pecuniary matters must flow from the legislature.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

To Sir John Sinclair

November 6, 1797

93 WATER-PRESS COPY OF A HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES
A characteristic business-letter, mentioning Kosciuszko.

JEFFERSON TRANSFERS KOSCIUSZKO'S INVESTMENT TO THE UNITED STATES LOAN

To John Barnes

April 25, 1814

94 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, FOUR PAGES

". . . It is with real pain that I feel myself irresistably drawn to a conclusion which I perceive to be different from what would be yours. Mr. Parker's estimate of the proceeds of Gen. Kosciuszko's 8000 D. in 13 years, makes a difference of 2046 D. in favor of employing it in the new loan of the U. S. while yours makes one of 1234 D. in favor of its remaining in the bank of Pensylvania. Both go of necessity on conjectural ground as to what will be the course of these establishments during the next 13 years . . . both suppose either a stationery or progressive course without giving sufficient weight I think to the progressive multiplication of banks and banking capital; a progression far more rapid than that of our population. The new banks must of necessity circumscribe the business of the old, lessen of course their profits and the value of their capital . . . their discounts must be curtailed and all their surplus paper flow back upon them and drain their vaults . . . I think it important to sieze the present moment of advantage, and to advance Gen. K's capital from 8000 D. to 12,700 D. at which it will be fixed in the hands of the government, & altho' it will yield a lower rate of interest, yet this being on a greater capital its amount will be equal . . . There is another consideration too of which we must not lose sight, because no man on earth feels it more powerfully than Gen. Kosciuszko, that, our profit remaining the same in both cases, it is a duty to aid our country, of preference, with the use of our principal, during the pressure of a war for the most sacred of rights. But there is a more serious view of this subject to be offered yet, taking a mean between the wildest and the soundest estimates of the quantum of circulating medium necessary for a country under the circumstances of ours . . . The circulation authorized [by the legislatures of last winter] is ten times more than the highest and 40 times more than the soundest estimate of our competent circulation; and [is] in fact advancing fast to the point of 40 for 1 at which the paper money of the revolution began generally to be

refused, bank paper must then depreciate, has depreciated, and will be refused, and it would be against the evidence of our senses to suppose the banks have cash enough in their vaults to meet their issues of paper, if any circumstance of alarm should produce a run on them . . . The bank-mania raging among our legislatures is such that it will not be stopped but by a general bankruptcy; in this crash the holder of stock incurs its total loss, because if worth anything at all, it must go to pay the debts of the bank. Their credits are a fallacious resource, for the same crash which prostrates them bankrupts most of those who are in their debt. That this event is to take place and that it is not distant I as firmly believe as that the hand of death is suspended over us all. In this belief how could I suffer a beloved friend to remain exposed to a loss which would trench so deeply into the resources for his daily subsistence . . . I could not answer it to my friend or to my conscience after such a calamity to him I could never have another sound night's sleep. We must then, my dear friend, place our General in safety. We must transfer his stock into the hands of the U. S. on the newly proposed loan . . .''

JEFFERSON'S POWER OF ATTORNEY TO TRANSFER FUNDS TO KOSCIUSZKO

MONTICELLO, DECEMBER 31, 1816

95 HOLOGRAPH DOCUMENT, ONE PAGE

''Know all men by these presents that I, Thomas Jefferson . . . do hereby constitute and appoint John Barnes of Georgetown Columbia, my true & lawful attorney, for me and in my name to transfer into the name of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, heretofor a general in the service of the United States, and at present of Switzerland, all the stock of the United States standing to my credit on the books of the Treasury as well as all my shares in the Bank of Columbia. Witness my hand and seal . . .''

GENERAL ARMSTRONG ADDRESSES JEFFERSON WITH REFERENCE TO KOSCIUSZKO'S BEQUEST TO HIS SON

Red Hook, January 4, 1818

96 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE

"Some years before I left Paris Gen. Kosciuszko put into my hands the paper, of which the enclosed is a copy. Understanding that it was not to be used until the General's death, it has lain in my cabinet unopened from that day 'till this & is now recurred to on the information brought by the mails of the day that the Gen. had died in Switzerland on the 15th of Oct. last & that his funeral was celebrated in Paris on the 31st of that month. I beg to know from your kindness, whether you have any information from Switzerland, or France, in relation to this event & (if it corresponds with mine, what other steps if any, besides furnishing the original document, will be necessary or proper to give effect to the General's wish, so far as my son is concerned. The young man is now fifteen or sixteen years old . . ." General Armstrong had named his son after the Polish-American patriot, and the latter had appointed Jefferson his agent in order to bequeath to the boy a sum in the neighborhood of four thousand dollars.

JEFFERSON ON THE DEATH OF KOSCIUSZKO ON HIS FAMOUS BEQUEST—AND ON A PROJECTED BIOGRAPHY

To General Armstrong

Monticello, March 20, 1818

97 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE

"A. M. Jullien, one of the literati of France, proposes to write the history of Gen'l Kosciuszko, and requests me to obtain for him the materials for that part of it which he passed in the service of the U. S. Of this I know nothing myself, for I believe I hardly knew Kosciuszko personally during the revolutionary war, our intimacy began on his last visit to America. I imagine you knew more of him during the war than anybody else, and if you will be so good as to give a sketch of his transactions here, you will oblige M. Jullien & myself . . . I am surprised I re-

ceive no authentic document of the death of the General, surely he had some friend who will send me such an one. It would be problematical to claim administration in our courts on newspaper information. I do not think I can myself undertake the execution of his trust, if I do not I will find some one of the most unquestionable trustworthiness to undertake it, and will take care as soon as regularly authorized to have due attention paid to the interest of your son . . .''

Shortly before sailing from America forever, Kosciuszko left in Jefferson's hands the famous will of May 5, 1798, in which he appointed Jefferson his executor, instructing him to employ his estate in purchasing negroes and giving them freedom in Kosciuszko's name, and in providing educational facilities suitable to their new state. The great American was of advanced age at the time of the Polish patriot's death, and the bequest was not put into execution until in 1826 it went to found the first school for negroes in the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS

AND

MANUSCRIPTS

NUMBERS 98-127

DECREE BY STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS THE LAST KING OF POLAND CONVOKING THE DIET TO RATIFY THE FIRST PARTITION

WARSAW, FEBRUARY 22, 1773

98 DOCUMENT, SIGNED, ONE PAGE

After stormy deliberations, the Partition was ratified. Stanislaus Augustus in his youth was a favorite of Catherine II; through her influence and that of the Princes Czartoryski, he was elected King of Poland in 1764. He protested vainly against the First Partition; afterward devoting his energies to reform. His character, unfortunately, was vacillating and ineffectual. After the Third Partition he abdicated, retiring to St. Petersburg where, it is said, he suffered indignities at the hand of the Tzar Paul.

LETTER BY STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS

August 12, 1791

99 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
Of considerable interest as the letter mentions the Constitution of May 3, 1791.

LETTER BY STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS

Warsaw, December 23, 1781

100 LETTER SIGNED, ONE PAGE
French letter to the Count de Romanzoff Zadunayski.

DOCUMENT SIGNED BY THE FATHER OF STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS

February 17, 1723

101 DOCUMENT, SIGNED, THREE PAGES
Stanislaw Poniatowski, 1676-1762, Castellain of Krakow, was the father of the last King of Poland.

JOSEPH ANTON PRINCE PONIATOWSKI

To the Duc de Ragusa

Frohburg, October 2, 1813

102 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
[In French:] "*. . . I hasten to inform your Excellency of the entry of my troops into Altenburg, and of the information I have received concerning the movements of the enemy. I am expecting later intelligence tomorrow morning and shall immediately communicate with you . . .*" In 1806, Prince Poniatowski, who had fought under Kosciuszko in the Rising, brought together an army of Poles in the service of Napoleon. He served with distinction in the Napoleonic campaigns in Austria and Russia. Upon the battlefield of Leipzig he was made a Marshal of France. In attempting to cover the retreat from that disastrous spot, he became cornered upon the banks of the Elster. Rather than give himself up he plunged into the river in a vain attempt to ford it, and was drowned. The present letter is an important one, relating to the preparations for the Battle of Leipzig.

DOCUMENTS SIGNED BY JOSEPH ANTON PRINCE PONIATOWSKI

103 TWELVE DOCUMENTS, SIGNED
Twelve Polish documents, signed by Prince Poniatowski, and dated from 1808 to 1812.

LETTERS BY STANISLAW PRINCE PONIATOWSKI

1777-1809

104 THREE HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, ONE TO FOUR PAGES
Nephew of the king, Stanislaus Augustus, General in the Polish Army, and, in 1780, Speaker of the Diet. Stanislaus Augustus negotiated unsuccessfully with Catherine II to insure his succession to the Polish throne.

FIVE LETTERS BY ADAM CASIMIR PRINCE CZARTORYSKI

105 FIVE HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, AND ONE HOLOGRAPH NOTE
Adam Casimir Prince Czartoryski, 1734-1823, Polish statesman and protector of Kosciuszko, removed in 1782, after a disagreement with the king, to Austria. He is here represented by four holograph letters and one holograph note on a letter by another hand. These are accompanied by a holograph letter of his mother, Elisa Princess Czartoryski.

SIX LETTERS BY ADAM GEORGE PRINCE CZARTORYSKI

106 SEVEN HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, ONE LETTER SIGNED, AND A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY ANOTHER
Adam George Prince Czartoryski, the son of Adam Casimir Prince Czartoryski, was active in the Rising of Kosciuszko and deported to Russia. In the Polish Revolution of 1830 he was President of the Provisional Government, and lived later at Paris. He is represented by seven holograph letters, a passport for Prince Czartoryski, signed by the Duc de Broglie, and a letter by Princess Czartoryski.

LETTER BY MICHEL GEORGE MINISZCH

107 LETTER SIGNED, TWO PAGES
Michel George Miniszch, 1748-1806, patriot and scholar, a member of the Commission for Education, Chief of the King's Personal Office, was made Crown Chancellor in 1783. The present letter has a postscript signed by the king.

LETTER BY COUNT IGNACE POTOCKI

WARSAW, DECEMBER 24, 1794

108 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
Ignace Potocki, 1741-1809, one of the authors of the Constitution of 1791, was a Polish Patriot and an intimate coworker of Kusciuszko, with whom he labored in Leipzig, Dresden and in Paris.

LETTER BY COUNT STANISLAUS POTOCKI

FEBRUARY 18, 1788

109 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
Stanislaus Potocki, 1752-1821, Polish Patriot and coworker of Kosciuszko, whom he helped plan the Rising.

LETTERS BY COUNT JEAN POTOCKI

JANUARY 22, AND DECEMBER 1, 1811

110 TWO HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, ONE TO FOUR PAGES
Private Chancellor to the Tzar Alexander I, and a famous historian and traveller. One letter deals with his methods of research.

LETTER BY JACINTHE MALACHOWSKI

WARSAW, FEBRUARY 28, 1782

111 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES
Malachowski, 1737-1821, Crown Chancellor of Poland, Secretary of State, in 1792 joined the Confederation of Targowica.

THREE LETTERS BY JULIAN URSYN NIEMCEWICZ

112 THREE HOLOGRAPH LETTERS
Julian Niemcewicz, Polish Patriot and Man-of-Letters, was Kosciuszko's bosom friend and his companion in exile. He accompanied Kosciuszko to America after their release from the Russian prisons, visited Washington at Mount Vernon, and wrote considerably of him and his impressions of America. He is here represented by three holograph letters.

LETTER BY SUSAN U. NIEMCEWICZ FORMERLY MRS. LIVINGSTON KEAN OF NEW YORK TO MESSRS. LE ROY BAYARD & McEVERS

Elizabeth Town, October 12, 1802

113 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
A letter upon financial matters, with an allusion to the possibility of war between England and the United States. In 1800 Mrs. Livingston Kean married Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, Polish patriot, statesman and author, and the bosom friend of Kosciuszko, whom he accompanied to America in 1797.

LETTER BY GENERAL ZAYONCHEK

September 27, 1799

114 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE PAGE
Joseph Zayonchek was the confidant of Kosciuszko, and planned with him the Rising. When Kosciuszko waited on the frontiers seeking information of the proper moment to enter Poland, he despatched Zayonchek under an assumed name to Warsaw in order to observe conditions there.

TWO LETTERS BY GENERAL KAROL KNIAZIEWICZ

115 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES; AND LETTER SIGNED, TWO PAGES
Gen. Kniaziewicz was aide-de-camp to Kosciuszko during the Rising, in 1812 he took service under Napoleon and was wounded at Bérésina. One holograph letter, without date, is addressed to Gen. Moreau; the other letter, signed, is dated August 4, 1800, and addressed as Commander of the Polish Legion of the Danube, to the Quartermaster at Strasbourg.

LETTER BY GENERAL MYCIELSKI

116 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, WITH SEAL, ONE PAGE
Alexander Mycielski was in command of the brigade which, with Kosciuszko's brigade, composed Division I of the Polish Crown Army, under the command of General Malczewski.

NAPOLEON AT WARSAW

Camp Imperial de Varsovie, January 29, 1807

117 TWO DOCUMENTS, SIGNED, ONE AND TWO PAGES
Fragment of an Address to the Poles. Accompanied by a Document, signed with the "N", Paris, January 17, 1814, being a report of the Polish chasseurs.

DOCUMENT SIGNED BY DESCORCHES

Warsaw, July 7, 1792

118 DOCUMENT SIGNED, ONE PAGE
Marie-Louis-Henri Descorches, French Ambassador to Poland, 1791-2, was handed his passports by the Polish government upon France's refusal to recognize the authority of the Confederation of Targowica.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS UPON KOSCIUSZKO'S ARRIVAL

To Rufus King, Minister to Great Britain

Berlin, August 2, 1798

119 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES
". . . The arrival of Kosciuszko has elicited not a little attention here—Lamarque, you see, tells us he comes to be one of the five Directors of the Sarmatian Republic . . ."
The remainder of the letter contains comments upon international affairs, Bonaparte, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JOEL BARLOW AND STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, KING OF POLAND

120 FOUR LETTERS SIGNED, ONE HOLOGRAPH LETTER, ONE HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT
Letter from Stanislaus Augustus, Warsaw, May 25, 1791, thanking Barlow for "The Vision of Columbus," and expressing a desire to have it translated into Polish; together with Barlow's reply, London, February 20, 1792. These two letters are accompanied by three certified copies of official letters from Napoleon and his officers of state, and a manuscript account of Napoleon's flight through Poland after Berezina, and a report of his statement to the Polish officials at Warsaw. Barlow, minister of the United States to the Court of France, had been invited by Napoleon to Vilna, where the treaty Barlow had negotiated was to be signed. Upon arriving he found the French army in retreat from Russia, and, becoming involved in that terrible flight he perished of cold and privation near Cracow, Dec. 24, 1812.

THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF JOEL BARLOW'S "THE COLUMBIAD"

Circa 1800

121 HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, ABOUT 300 PAGES
The manuscript is rewritten and reworked on pages of the Paris edition of an earlier poem, "The Vision of Columbus." The 275 pages of that work have been interleaved with the extensive additions and alterations which converted that poem into the famous epic of the Revolution. Kosciuszko is mentioned in the lines quoted:

"Tho' Austria's tyrant and the Russian Czar
To dungeons doom them, and with fetters mar,
'Fayette, o'er Gaul's vast realm, some light shall spread,
Brave Kosciuszko rear Sarmatia's head. . . ."

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER ON POLAND

To Charles Wilkes

Paris, December 27, 1830

122 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES, HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, ONE PAGE
An interesting letter upon France and Poland. Accompanied by an autograph sentiment, signed: *"I pity no people that are oppressed by any internal combinations. If a nation is fit to be free it will be free, in despite of domestic tyrants. But Poland is borne down by foreign oppression, and merits the sympathy of all good men, not only for her wrongs but for the whole manner in which the struggle to do herself justice."*

SAMUEL MORSE, THE INVENTOR OF THE TELEGRAPH, UPON THE POLISH REVOLUTION

To De Witt Bloodgood

Paris, December 17, 1831

123 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, FIVE PAGES
An interesting letter, mentioning Fenimore Cooper, La-Fayette, and others, and containing a lengthy and detailed account of the celebration of the anniversary of the Polish revolution.

LETTERS BY THOMAS CAMPBELL

124 THREE HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, ONE PAGE
Three letters by Thomas Campbell relating to Polish affairs, meeting Prince Czartoryski, etc., and an Autobiographical Manuscript, 1831-2.

LETTER BY JANE PORTER, THE AUTHOR OF "THADDEUS OF WARSAW"

To Benjamin West

December 12, 1818

125 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, THREE PAGES
Expressing solicitude for the artist's health and gratitude for a gift of drawing pencils, which have been laid away *"in a little ark, where I preserve my most precious things, and by the side of a lock of the late General Kosciuszko's hair . . ."*

J. LIND, ENGLISH DIRECTOR IN THE ROYAL CADET CORPS AT WARSAW

To Dodsley, the Bookseller

Warsaw, September 16, 1767

126 HOLOGRAPH LETTER, TWO PAGES
Mr. Lind writes with reference to books ordered for Prince Adam Czartoryski.

MASS FOR KOSCIUSZKO

127 MANUSCRIPT, FOUR PAGES
Contemporary description of the Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of Kosciuszko, celebrated in the Church of the Holy Cross at Warsaw, November 14th, 1875.

PART TWO

RELICS

NUMBERS 128-131

SNUFF-BOX MADE BY KOSCIUSZKO

128 SNUFF-BOX OF BLONDE TORTOISE-SHELL, made by Kosciuszko. Inset in the cover and in the bottom is a Polish gold ducat, and a Polish silver coin, both minted in 1794, the year of the Rising. The box is completely lined with heavy gold, and inscribed, in Polish: "Tadeusz Kosciuszko, Commander-in-Chief of the National Army. Carved by his hand as a token of remembrance, for Stefan Sokolowski, anno 1803." Circular. Size: 2¾ inches in diameter. Exhibited in Warsaw, 1881, by Alexander Lesser, the painter.

GOLD RING—GIVEN BY KOSCIUSZKO AS A DECORATION FOR VALOR IN BATTLE

129 GOLD RING. Inscribed, in Polish: "The Fatherland to his Defender." Inscription within: "T. K. 1794. d. 24 Mar."

Rings such as this were presented by Kosciuszko, during the Rising, to those who had distinguished themselves by bravery, in lieu of medals and decorations of the traditional type, which were not at his disposal, but at that of the king.

TEA-CUP USED BY KOSCIUSZKO

130 CUP AND SAUCER, lavender and gold, Empire style. Preserved for many years as a relic by a Polish family, since Kosciuszko, frequently a guest of their ancestors', used often to drink tea from this cup.

FRAGMENT OF DRAPERY FROM THE ROOM IN WHICH KOSCIUSZKO DIED

131 FRAGMENT OF SILK DRAPERY, from the room at Soleure, in which Kosciuszko died. Size: 4 inches square. Exhibited in 1917 at the Exhibition of Relics of Kosciuszko at Poznan (No. 8).

PART THREE

BROADSIDES, PROCLAMATIONS, ETC.

NUMBERS 132-157

THE CONSTITUTION OF MAY 3, 1791

132 BROADSIDES, ETC. Printed in the Gazeta Warszawska, No. 37, May 7, 1791. Small 4to, 4 pp. Accompanied by a summary and translation of the Constitution, written upon seven folio pages, in the hand of Jane Porter, the author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw"; this was published in "The United Service Journal," 1831, Part I, p. 228.

Poland in the XVIIIth Century was a nation exhausted by wars forced upon her by alien sovereigns; education had deteriorated; the state had no army worthy of the name at its disposal; the condition of the peasantry was pitiable. Yet throughout this period of decadence—roughly corresponding with the reigns of Augustus II and Augustus III, Electors of Saxony, 1697-1763, devoted individuals, often at great sacrifices to themselves, attempted to raise the standards of education and living, and to ameliorate the condition of the peasants. The First Partition, which, in 1772, dealt a severe blow to the dignity and integrity of the nation before the world, aroused it, naturally enough, to a determined effort towards internal reform. Animated by a fine zeal, the country made rapid progress in all spheres of social and economic life: in 1773 there was founded the Commission of Education, the first ministry of public education in Europe. Finally, Poland, seizing a moment during which Russian affairs were favorably disposed, concluded a defensive alliance with Prussia, and the Grand Diet, known as the Four-Years' Diet, at its 428 Session, adopted the Constitution of May 3, 1791. This Constitution provided for the hereditary succession of the Crown, protected the peasants, extended the rights of the middle classes, re-asserted the policy of religious tolerance, and suppressed the Liberum Veto, the right hitherto possessed by each deputy, to defeat any resolution of the Diet, by his single adverse vote.

THE ACT OF THE RISING

133 —— Akt Powstania Obywatelow, Mieszkancow Woiewodztwa Krakowskiego. 4 pp., 4to. N. p., [1794]

A rare copy of the "Act of Rising of the Citizens and Inhabitants of Krakow," which was modelled by Kosciuszko, largely upon his remembrance of the American Declaration of Independence, and which holds in Polish history, much the same place as is occupied by that great document. The Act relates the wrongs of Poland and the tale of its oppression and violation. Kosciuszko is announced as Poland's military leader and her civil ruler, with the understanding that he will call a National Council which will function under his authority. The proclamation then enters in detail into the organization of the government: the military was wholly under Kosciuszko's authority; the levy of taxes and the administration of justice, the direction of foreign affairs, were under the jurisdiction of the Council. It was emphatically stated that this government was provisional only, its authority extended only until the enemy should be driven from

Polish land; it held no power to frame a new constitution. The government was bound to instruct the inhabitants by means of frequent proclamations, of the true state of affairs, neither concealing nor softening the direst extremity. Those who should in any way act in such a manner as to hinder or oppose the cause of the Rising were to be punished by death. This proclamation was made at a Mass-meeting of the citizens and inhabitants of the Palatinate of Krakow, March 24, 1794, and it was signed by thousands of nobles and peasants.

KOSCIUSZKO TO THE CITIZENS OF KRAKOW

[March 24, 1794]

134 —— Octavo sheet, printed on both sides. An appeal to the citizens of Krakow to support him with men, horses, and provisions. This appeal found a splendid response; on the first of April, he marched from Krakow at the head of a small army, and on April 4th achieved a great victory over the Russians at Raclawice.

THE APPEAL TO THE POLISH CLERGY

[March 24, 1794]

135 —— Folio sheet, printed on both sides, no date nor place indicated, appealing for the support of the Polish clergy.

THE APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF POLAND

[March 24, 1794]

136 —— Folio broadside, no date nor place indicated.

"Ornament of the human race, fair sex! I truly suffer at the sight of your anxiety for the fate of the daring revolution which the Poles are making for the liberation of our country. The tears which that anxiety draws forth from tender hearts penetrate the heart of your compatriot, who is consecrating himself to the common happiness. Permit me, citizenesses, to give you my idea, in which may be found the gratification of your tenderness and of the public necessity . . . Your brothers, your sons, your husbands, are arming for war. Our blood is to make your happiness secure. Women! let your efforts stanch its flow. I beg you for the love of humanity, to make lint and bandages for the wounded. That offering from fair hands will relieve the sufferings of the wounded and spur on courage itself." This broadside is very rare; there is no copy in the Polish National Library at Paris.

KOSCIUSZKO'S REPORT TO THE NATION AFTER THE VICTORY AT RACLAWICE

137 —— Folio sheet, printed on both sides. Camp at Slomniki, April 5, 1794. This report contains a general levy on the nation and especially urges the enrolment of the peasants, stating that the care of their families devolves upon the landowners. In every town and village at the sound of the alarm bell, the inhabitants were to rally at the public meeting-place with scythes, pikes, and axes. Thus did Kosciuszko endeavor to realize his project of an army of the people.

THE MANIFESTO TO THE CLERGY OF THE GREEK ORIENTAL ORTHODOX RITE

138 —— Folio sheet, printed on both sides. Camp at Polaniec, May 7, 1794. Kosciuszko appeals for support, instancing the persecution they had suffered at the hands of Russia and the liberty Poland had promised them.

RECEIPT FOR LEAD SENT TO THE ARSENAL

139 —— An official receipt for the delivery of lead to the arsenal at Krakow, issued by the Organization Committee of the Palatinate of Krakow, April 24, 1794.

THE RISING IN LUBLIN

140 —— Two folio sheets, printed on both sides. One without date, the other April 30, 1794. Open letters on the Rising, signed Stanislaw Izycki and Joseph Trzcinski.

The first Palatinate which answered Kosciuszko's appeal for the rising of the nation, was that of Lublin. Patriotic enthusiasm there ran so high that even private citizens gave vent to their emotion in the writing and publishing of open letters, two examples of which are exhibited here.

THE RAISING OF SUPPLIES IN LUBLIN

141 —— Quarto. Lublin, May 5, 1794. With reference to the obtaining of supplies.

THE LIBERATION OF THE SERFS

142 —— Folio. Warsaw, May 30, 1794; and two folio sheets, folded, 4 pp. each, dated Lublin, May 10 and 13, respectively.

The liberation of the peasants was an object only less dear to Kosciuszko than the liberation of Poland itself. His reforms in this field were therefor, among the earliest he attempted, and were announced from camp at Polaniec, May 7, 1794. The peasant was now to enjoy the full protection of the law, possession of land, the right of movement, and the forced labor of those who could not bear arms was halved, and the local authorities were obliged to tend the farms while their peasant-owners were absent fighting in the common cause. The proclamation of which the above described forms are specimens, were ordered printed in many places.

THE CONSCRIPTIONS AT LUBLIN

143 —— Three broadsides, small quarto and folio. Lublin, May to July, 1794. Calls for conscription, assigning quota of recruits, etc.

THE LUBLIN MILITIA

144 —— Folio. Lublin, July 31, 1794. Signed by Piotr Potocki. A supplementary order with respect to the militia of the Palatinate of Lublin.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CRIMINAL COURT

145 —— Folio sheet, printed on both sides. Lublin, August 5, 1794. A decree by the Organization Commission, appertaining to the establishment of a Criminal Court for the Palatinate.

THE LEVY OF TAXES AND REQUISITION OF APPAREL

146 —— Folio sheet, printed on both sides. Lublin, September 15, 1794. Relating to the levy of taxes and the requisition of wearing apparel, etc.

ORDERING A MASS OF THANKSGIVING FOR THE RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF WARSAW

147 —— Folio sheet, printed on both sides. Lublin, September 20, 1794. Proclamation of the Division of Information of the Organization Commission of the Palatinate of Lublin, containing news of the Rising, and calling upon the clergy for a Te Deum Mass of Thanksgiving for the departure of the Russian army from before the gates of Warsaw, on September 6, 1794.

THE RISING IN WARSAW

148 —— Folio broadsides. Warsaw, April 30, and May 4, 1794, respectively. Proclamations by the Mayor of Warsaw, with respect to the maintenance of prisoners of war and convicts.

This and the nine following items represent the Rising in Warsaw. Kosciuszko's appeal of March 24, at Krakow, ran through Poland like a fiery arrow. Upon all sides the country arose. The wave of revolt reached Warsaw on April 16, where for weeks, preparations had been stealthily carried forward. On account of the great number of Russion spies and the strength of the garrison there the utmost precaution was necessary. Igelstroem, the Russian Ambassador at Warsaw, had planned to surround the churches on Holy Saturday, to disarm the Poles within the town, and to take over the arsenal. This secret plan was released by a drunken officer and the Poles, headed by the shoemaker, Jan Kilinski, gave the signal for Rising. Two thousand three hundred patriots flew to arms against the nine thousand Russians who garrisoned the city. Then followed the terrible street-fighting, in which Kilinski was always in the thick of the struggle. Throughout Maundy Thursday and Good Friday the city was lighted up by conflagrations and the streets ran with blood. On the morning of Holy Saturday the Russians had evacuated Warsaw, and all the Easter bells in Warsaw tolled their peals of joy. On Easter Sunday a Mass of Thanksgiving was said in the Cathedral, at which the king, who had hitherto opposed Kosciuszko, was present, and on the same day the Act of the Rising was signed. The news was brought to Kosciuszko in post-haste by an officer. Kosciuszko did not permit his joy to over-ride his sober judgment and foresight; in his Manifesto to the country he warns the people: *"These are the glorious deeds of thy Rising, but remember this truth, that thou hast done nothing as long as there is left still something to be done."*

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EVACUATION OF WILNO

149 —— Folio. Warsaw, April 29, 1794. Announcement by the Mayor of Warsaw, of the evacuation of Wilno, Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and that of Grodno. At Wilno the Russian general, Arseniow, and twelve cannon were captured.

KOSCIUSZKO'S APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF WARSAW

150 —— Large quarto, Camp at Polaniec, May 8, 1794. Kosciuszko urges the arming of all citizens, the fortification of the city, the storage of ammunition, provisions, etc.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA AND THE DEFENCE OF WARSAW

151 —— Large quarto, Warsaw, May 9, 1794. Containing minute instructions as to the defence of Warsaw.

INFORMATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY

152 —— Folio, May 11, 1794. Signed by Mokronowski, and describing the movements of the enemy, denouncing the spread of rumors derogatory to the cause of the Rising, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION COMMISSIONS

153 —— Seven pages, folio, Warsaw, May 30, and June 4, 1794. Resolutions of the National Council containing detailed schedules for the Organization Commissions throughout Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The new National Council assumed its function in Warsaw, sometime in May, 1794, carrying forward the task that the Constitution of May 3, 1794, had begun, but which had been abandoned under oppression. The Council's Presidency passed by rotation to each member. Among the men who composed this noteworthy body were Kollontay, Potocki, former high officials and ministers of state, representatives of the clergy of the Roman and Greek Rites, the banker Kapostas—who had secretly prepared the rising in Warsaw, and Kilinski—who had brought it to consummation. Thus for the first time in Polish history artisans and burghers were brought together in a national governing body.

MILITARY PASSES

154 FIVE PASSES, one filled out and dated at Lublin, for a mounted messenger.

PASSPORT SIGNED BY THE COMMANDER OF WARSAW

155 DOCUMENT SIGNED, ONE PAGE
Passport, signed by General Jan August Cichocki, Warsaw, March 30, 1794. Both Stanislaus Augustus and the Russian ambassador regarded Cichocki as their adherent; in realty he was largely instrumental in the preparation and execution of the Rising.

A MILITARY REQUISITION DURING THE RISING

156 DOCUMENT SIGNED, ONE PAGE
Warsaw, September 18, 1794. Requisition of private property for military use, signed by Ignace W. Zakrzewski, Mayor of Warsaw.

THE "GAZETA-RZADOWA"—"GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" AN OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER

157 THE "GAZETA RZADOWA," from July 13, 1794, to November 1, 1794, comprising Nos. 13-14, 19, 29, 33, 39, 42, 48, 50, 53-5, 58, 63-6, 68, 70-3, 78, 80, 83-5, 88, 93, 99-100, 105-7, 111, 113-4 and 119. The Gazette published official news of every description, proceedings of legislative and judicial bodies, military reports, etc. Particular notice is called to the following issues:

No. 39. Containing the names of the fifteen most prominent Polish officials who were abducted at Warsaw and sent to Russia before the Rising.
No. 53. Containing a list of the reactionaries who were in the pay of Russia.
No. 54. Contains an explanation by Stanislaus Augustus of an alleged bribe.
No. 55. Contains the order of Kosciuszko that church silver in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania be requisitioned for the National Treasury.
No. 64. Announces the withdrawal of the Prussian army from before Warsaw.
No. 65. Describes the pillaging of the art treasures at Wilanow.
No. 68. Reprints a letter from Catherine to Bühler, her emissary to the Confederation of Targowica.
No. 68. Contains Kosciuszko's approval of the formation of a Jewish cavalry regiment, by Berek Josielewicz and Josef Aronowicz.
No. 84. Contains the decision of the Supreme Criminal Court, sentencing the leaders of the Confederation of Targowica to be hanged as traitors.
No. 93. Announces presentations by Kosciuszko of watches, snuff-boxes, and rings, in recognition of valor.
No. 105. Prints resolutions in gratitude and memory of Kosciuszko, and announces the arrival of Wawrzecki, who was elected Commander-in-Chief after Kosciuszko had been taken prisoner.
No. 111. Contains a letter from Kosciuszko, now a prisoner, announcing that nine Polish officers, taken prisoners at Maciejowice and later paroled, had escaped. He asks that they be apprehended and returned, that the Polish word of honor may not be stained.
No. 114. Contains details of the capture of Kosciouszko.

PART FOUR

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS

NUMBERS 158-167

OIL PORTRAIT OF KOSCIUSZKO BY JOHN TRUMBULL

158 OIL PORTRAIT, bust, head turned to left, double-breasted waistcoat with lace jabot. Size: 18½ inches by 15 inches. *Circa* 1780.

Probably painted by the great American portrayer of scenes and persons of the Revolution shortly before his departure for Europe, in 1780.

[SEE FRONTISPIECE]

OIL PORTRAIT OF KOSCIUSZKO BY PESZKA

159 OIL PORTRAIT, Bust, profile turned to right, with lace jabot. Signed at right with initials "J. P." Size: 20 inches by 16 inches.

Joseph Peszka, famous Polish historical and landscape painter, and Professor at the University in Krakow, painted this famous portrait of the great Pole during his exile at Soleure, Switzerland, in 1814—as indicated on the reverse. This painting was exhibited at the Great Exposition in Lwów, in 1894 (No. 386). [*Vide* Portrety Kosciuszki, by Dr. Maryan Gumowski, Lwów, 1917, p. 55.]

ORIGINAL DRAWING BY KOSCIUSZKO

160 WASH-DRAWING OF LANDSCAPE, stream with wooded banks, bridge in middle distance, and female figure in foreground. Size: 6¾ inches by 8 inches.

This sketch was made by Kosciuszko during the revolution, and was presented by him to the wife of Judge Kirkpatrick of New Jersey, *née* Bayard. It is accompanied by the card of James Grant Wilson, by whom it was loaned for exhibition at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

[SEE ILLUSTRATION]

MINIATURE OF KOSCIUSZKO

161 IVORY MINIATURE, unfinished, by Karol Gröll (Warsaw, 1770-1857), a pupil of Chodowiecki. Profile, head to right, with cap. Oval. Size: 2 inches by 1¾ inches.

REPRODUCTION OF
ORIGINAL DRAWING BY KOSCIUSZKO

[NUMBER 160]

MINIATURE OF KOSCIUSZKO

162 MINIATURE, on paper, by an unknown artist. Head turned slightly to left. Oval. Size: 3½ inches by 2½ inches. *Circa* 1830.

PEN DRAWING OF KOSCIUSZKO

163 PEN DRAWING OF KOSCIUSZKO, profile, head to the right, with scroll-work. Lettered: "Le Général Kosciuszko. Composé à la Plume Par LeRoi." Size: 14½ inches by 10½ inches.

DRAWING OF KOSCIUSZKO BY FRANKLIN BAKER

164 WASH-DRAWING, bust, head to left, with cap. Size: 9 inches by 7 inches. Unsigned. Somewhat similar to Oleszczynski's well-known conception.

NEEDLEWORK PORTRAIT OF ZELTNER

165 NEEDLEWORK portrait of François Zeltner, Kosciuszko's friend and host in Switzerland. Signed "J. S., 1843" [*sc.* Sophia, the sister of the historical painter Josef Simmler (b. Warsaw, 1823; d. Krakow, 1868)]. Size: 8 inches by 7 inches.

EARLY AMERICAN OIL PAINTING OF WEST POINT

166 OIL PAINTING OF THE MONUMENT TO KOSCIUSZKO at West Point, Hudson and the Highlands in background, figures in foreground. Size: 23 inches by 28½ inches. *Circa* 1840. Unsigned, but undoubtedly by Archer Brown Durand.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS OF THE JEWISH REGIMENT

167 NINE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, 11 inches by 8 inches, pencil and wash drawings, several tinted. Depicting the Polish Jewish Regiments in the uprisings of 1794, 1809, 1831, 1848, 1861. Drawn by K. S. Wolski, and each signed, in full or with initials. One is of a smaller size and had beneath it the printed musical score of a military march.

Kosciuszko, in the Manifesto of September 17, 1794, consented to the formation of a Jewish regiment. In gratitude, Josielewicz, one of the organizers of the regiment, called upon fellow-Jews to support him. For the first time in Polish history Jews openly and with sincerity called Poland their country. In but a short time the young Jews of Warsaw had rallied to the standard of their leader, and fought with bravery and distinction. On November 4, 1794, the Russians stormed Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, and in the terrible hand-to-hand fighting which occurred the Jewish regiment was all but annihilated.

PART FIVE

PRINTS, ETC.

PORTRAITS OF KOSCIUSZKO

NUMBERS 168-184

168 PORTRAIT OF KOSCIUSZKO. Stiple engraving: "Thaddeus Kosciuszko. J. Grassi pinx. G. Taubert del. G. Fiesinger inc." Bust, head to the left, with cap. Oval. Quarto.

169 —— Unsigned engraving of Kosciuszko, reclining upon a couch, after the wax model by Andras. Proof before Letters. Quarto.

170 —— Unsigned engraving, bust, head to right, pedestal lettered "Kosciuszko." Paris, chez Basset, [circa 1810]. Large folio.

171 —— Thirteen stipple and line engraved, and lithographic portraits of Kosciuszko, with cap, head to the right. After Mauzaisse, Garnier, and others.

172 —— Twenty-three stipple and line engraved portraits of Kosciuszko, with cap, head to the left. After Grassi.

173 —— Twenty-three stipple and line engraved, and lithographic portraits of Kosciuszko, without cap, head to the left, with two exceptions. After Oleszczynski, and others.

174 —— Twenty-seven stipple and line engraved portraits of Kosciuszko, without cap, head to the right. After Chapman's miniature, Bonneville, and others.

175 —— Seven stipple and line engraved portraits of Kosciuszko, head to the right, sword at salute. After Quenedey.

176 —— Nine stipple and line engraved portraits of Kosciuszko, head to the left, sword at salute. After Schnorr and others.

177 —— Five engraved portraits of Kosciuszko, full length, with sword. Two are impressions from the frontispiece of Campbell's "Poems."

178 —— Three engraved group portraits of Kosciuszko, LaFayette, Czartoryski, Pulaski, Steuben, de Kalb, Kotzebue, and others.

179 —— Two mezzotints, printed in colors. "Paul I. Emperor of all the Russias, condescending to visit Kosciusko in the Prison"; and "Kosciusko and the Polish Nobles obtaining their Liberty by the generosity of the Emperor Paul I." Titles in English and French. "Alexander Ortowski del't. Thos. Gaugain Sculp't. London, Published Jan'y. 16, 1801, by Anth'y Molteno." Folio.

180 —— Mezzotint, printed in colors. "Paul I. Granting Liberty to Gen'l. Kosciuszko. From the Original Picture, painted under the immediate direction of Gen'l. Kosciuszko, while in London in the Months of May & June, 1797. Henry Singleton pinx't. James Daniell sculp't. Published March 28, 1798, by James Daniell . . . London." Large folio.

181 —— Ten engraved and lithographic portraits of Kosciuszko in the campaigns of the Rising, mounted, wounded and captured at Maciejowice, etc. One is colored by hand.

182 —— Seven engraved and lithographic portraits of Kosciuszko, reclining after his injuries at Maciejowice. After the wax model by Andras, and others.

183 —— Six mezzotint and stipple engravings of groups, Washington and his officers, including Kosciuszko; Paul I granting liberty to Kosciuszko and other Polish officers, etc. After Ortowski, Girsch, and others.

184 KOSCIUSZKO AND THE SADDLER. Lithograph, colored by hand, undated and unsigned.

SUBJECT PRINTS

NUMBERS 185-196

KOSCIUSZKO'S PORTRAIT OF JEFFERSON

185 AQUATINT, printed in colors. "Thomas Jefferson. A Philosepher a Patriote and a Friend. Dessiné par son Ami Tadée Kosciuszko. Et Gravé par M'l. Sokolnicki." Laureated bust, profile to left. Oval. Folio.

Kosciuszko's famous portrait of his great American friend and profound admirer is considered one of the finest portraits of Jefferson.

186 KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENTS. Engraving, colored by hand. "Kosciuszko's Monument. West Point. Engraved by J. Hill after E. Van Blon." Small quarto.

187 —— Two colored lithographs of the Monument to Kosciuszko at West Point. By Currier and Ives. The views differ from each other, one bearing the imprint: N. Currier, alone, and having a larger foreground than the other more familiar version.

188 —— Twenty engraved views of the Monuments to Kosciuszko at West Point, Chicago, Washington, etc., including one embossed view of the West Point Monument, signed "Leonard."

189 —— Two engraved views of the Kosciuszko Hill without Krakow, and programs of the Ceremonies of Unveiling of the Monuments to Kosciuszko at Washington, 1910, and Yonkers, 1912.

HISTORICAL CHINTZ
CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON, KOSCIUSZKO
AND OTHERS

[NUMBER 194]

190 —— Two lithographic and one half-tone engravings of the urn and monument at Soleure, in which Kosciuszko's heart was buried—far from Poland, in dread of future spoliation by Poland's ravishers.

191 —— Two lithographs, one colored by hand, of Camp Kosciuszko, Reading, Pa. during the visit of Major Gen'l. Scott & Staff, May 21, 1842. By A. Koellner. Lithographed by P. S. Duval, Philadelphia.

ORIGINAL COPPER PLATE KOSCIUSZKO, BY HOUSTON AFTER GRASSI

192 ORIGINAL COPPER-PLATE OF THE PORTRAIT OF KOSCIUSZKO, engraved about 1798 by H. I. Houston after J. Grassi. "Houston was one of the earliest really good stipple-engravers of portraits who worked in the United States"—Stauffer.

(No. 1461 in Stauffer's *American Engravers,* N. Y.: The Grolier Club, 1907)

THE ORIGINAL STEEL PLATE OF F. GIRSCH'S ENGRAVING "DIE HELDEN DER REVOLUTION"

193 ORIGINAL STEEL ENGRAVED PLATE. Folio. Washington is shown with De Kalb, Steuben, Pulaski, Kosciuszko, LaFayette, and Muhlenberg.

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORICAL PRINTED CHINTZ

194 CHINTZ, with emblematical scene in centre: "The Dismemberment of Poland," surrounded by medallion portraits of Washington, LaFayette, Stanislaus Augustus, and Kosciuszko, wreaths, emblems of Liberty, Labor, etc. [The portrait of Kosciuszko is, in actuality, one of Dampierre, used, apparently in default of a true likeness.] Size: 21 inches by 24 inches. *Circa* 1795.

[SEE ILLUSTRATION]

STAFFORDSHIRE PLATES DEPICTING WEST POINT

195 TWO EARLY AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE PLATES, with views of the Monument to Koscuiszko at West Point. 10¼ and 10½ inches in diameter. *Circa* 1830.

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF KOSCIUSZKO ON THE MONUMENT AT WEST POINT

196 CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM depicting the ceremonies at West Point, September 1, 1913.

PART SIX

CURRENCY, MEDALS, ETC.

NUMBERS 197-206

VIRTUTI MILITARI

197 CROSS FOR MILITARY VALOR, WITH RIBBON. Obverse: The Polish Eagle and wreath; reverse, in Polish: "Honor and Fatherland."

The highest Polish decoration for bravery, founded by King Stanislaus Augustus in 1792, and conferred with special Royal decrees. Only six officers, among which was Kosciuszko, were honored by the king with this decoration. It is invariably seen upon Kosciuszko's breast in the portraits, together with the Order of the Cincinnati.

SILVER COIN OF 1794 STRUCK FROM CHURCH SILVER—DURING THE RISING

198 SILVER COIN, six groszy. Struck during the rising, although post-dated 1795, from silver donated by the churches, in response to Kosciuszko's mandate of May, 1794.

The new coinage was ordered to be struck with the device of the old Polish Republic on the obverse, and, on the reverse, the new motto: "The Liberty, Integrity, and Independence of the Republic, 1794." This formula was, however, omitted, in deference to the wish of the king, Stanislaus Augustus.

PAPER CURRENCY OF KOSCIUSZKO'S RISING

199 THREE BILLS OF 4 POLISH ZLOTY EACH; two bills of 5 and 10 Groszy each, these latter with the Polish and Lithuanian emblems. All are dated in July and August, 1794.

EARLY MEDALLION OF KOSCIUSZKO

200 MEDALLION, WITH KOSCIUSZKO'S HEAD, profile to right, in relief. By Charton, who probably worked in Warsaw about 1819. The original cast. *Circa* 1819.

One of the earliest medallions of Kosciuszko.

201 SMALL SILVER MEDAL OF KOSCIUSZKO, bust, in uniform, turned to left, sword at salute. By Antoni Wappenstein, Krakow, *circa* 1820. Oval. Size: 11 millimetres by 10 millimetres.

202 MEDALLION, WITH KOSCIUSZKO'S HEAD, turned slightly to left, in relief. By Pierre Jean David d'Angers, French sculptor. Cast by Durand. *Circa* 1835.

203 MEDALS. Two bronze medals. Obverse: Head of Kosciuszko, profile, to left; observe: "Natus An. M.DCC.-XLVI. Siechnowiez ducat. Lithaviae in Polonia. Obiit An. M.DCCC.XVII. Series Numismatica Universalis Virorum Illustrium. M.DCCC.XVIII." By Durand, after Caunois. Size: 1⅝ inches in diameter.

204 —— Two copper medals. Obverse: Heads of Washington, LaFayette, and Kosciuszko. Reverse: Three biographical inscriptions, with wreaths. By Rogat. Issued by The London Numismatic Society, *circa* 1835. Size: 2 inches in diameter.

205 —— Seven medals and medallions struck in honor of Kosciuszko, to commemorate Raclawice, etc.

206 BUST OF KOSCIUSZKO, in uniform, head turned to left. Height: 9 inches. Bronze, cast by Lopienski Bros., Warsaw.

PART SEVEN

BOOKS

BOOKS RELATING TO KOSCIUSZKO

NUMBERS 207-231

207 POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By L'Abbé Raynal. In Polish. Warsaw, 1763

208 HISTORICH-GENEALOGISCHER KALENDAR. Auf das Schalt-Jahr 1796-7. Enthält. Die Geschichte von Polen. Berlin [1796-7]

209 A COLLECTION OF PAMPHLETS RELATING TO THE LITIGATION OVER THE KOSCIUSZKO ESTATE. 1797-1848. 5 pieces.

210 KOSCIUSZKO TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE. No place. No date. [circa 1800]

211 THE PLEASURE OF HOPE. By Thomas Campbell. New York, 1800.

212 MANOEUVRES OF HORSE ARTILLERY. By General Kosciusko. Translated by Jonathan Williams. New York, 1808.

NOTE: This was the first book on the drill of horse-artillery printed in the United States.

213 EULOGIES AND REQUIEMS IN MEMORY OF THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO. Wilno, 1818

214 LES OBSEQUES DE KOSCIUSZKO. Poème, suivi de notes historiques par Le comte de Lagarde. Munich, 1819 [two copies].

215 A LIST OF PERSONS WHO CONTRIBUTED FUNDS FOR THE KOSCIUSZKO HILL, near Cracow. With Sketches of the Mound. Cracow, 1822.

216 AN ORATION PREPARED FOR DELIVERY ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A MONUMENT ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF KOSCIUSZKO AT WEST POINT, JULY 4TH, 1828. By Cadet Charles Petigru. Newburgh: W. M. Gazlay, 1828. [Photostat]

217 TADEUSZ KOSCIUSZKO. By Karl Falkenstein. Radom, 1830.

218 KOSCIUSZKO. [From the United Service Journal and Naval and Military Magazine.] London, 1831. [Photostat]

219 THADDAUS KOSCIUSZKO. Von Karl Falkenstein. Leipzig, 1834.

220 TALES OF THE GARDEN OF KOSCIUSZKO. By Samuel L. Knapp. New York, 1834.

221 THE RISING OF KOSCIUSZKO. By a Polish Exile. Paris, 1838.

222 A GUIDE BOOK TO WEST POINT. New York, 1844.

223 CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT. By an Officer of the United States Army [Gen. George C. Strong] with A Descriptive Sketch of West Point by Benson J. Lossing. Boston, 1862.

224 THE POLISH CAPTIVITY: An Account of the Present Position of the Poles. By Sunderland Edwards. In Two Volumes. London, 1863.

225 THADEUSZ KOSCIUSZKO AND THE PARTITION OF POLAND. By Francis Rychlicki. Cracow, 1871.

226 MEMOIR OF THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO. By A. W. W. Evans. For the Society [of the Cincinnati]. For Private Distribution Only. New York, 1883.
[Two editions, one with imprint: Tarrytown, N. Y., 1915]

227 CATALOGUE OF RELICS OF KOSCIUSZKO AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN RAPPERSWILL, SWITZERLAND. Cracow, 1894.

228 GENERAL THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO. By Martin I. J. Griffin. [In The American Catholic Historical Researches, N. S. Vol. VI, No. 2.] Philadelphia, 1910.

229 PRAWDA. "The Truth". Vol. I, No. 2. A Polish Bi-Monthly. London [1917].

NOTE: Herein are reprinted notes from contemporary English periodicals relating to Kosciuszko's visit to England on his way to America, in 1797.

230 TADEUSZ KOSCIUSZKO. By Edmund Jezierski. Warsaw, 1918.

231 THADDEUS OF WARSAW. By Jane Porter. London, n. d.

BOOKS RELATING TO POLISH HISTORY

NUMBERS 232-256

232 CARTE DE LA POLOGNE DIVISEE PAR PROVINCES ET PALATINATS. Par Rizzi Zannoni. [Londres] [1772].

Twenty-five folding colored maps.

233 AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF FACTS RELATIVE TO THE LATE DISMEMBERMENT OF POLAND. London, 1794.

234 AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND REIGN OF CATHERINE II. London, 1797.

NOTE: Extra-illustrated by the insertion of thirty-four engraved portraits.

235 CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING RUSSIA. Between R. G. Harper and Robert Walsh, jun. Philadelphia, 1813.

236 THE HISTORY OF POLAND. By James Fletcher. London, 1831.

237 HISTOIRE DE POLOGNE. Par Fletcher. Traduit par Alphonse Viollet. In two volumes. Paris, 1832.

238 HISTORY OF THE LATE POLISH REVOLUTION. By Joseph Hordynski. Boston, 1832. [Two editions, one dated 1833]

239 POLAND UNDER THE DOMINION OF RUSSIA. By Harro Harring. From the German. Boston, 1834.

240 A SERMON . . . IN BEHALF OF THE POLISH EXILES. By William B. Sprague. Albany, 1834.

241 THE REMEMBRANCES OF A POLISH EXILE. [By A. J.———] Albany, 1835. [Two editions, one with the imprint: Philadelphia, 1836]

242 THE POLES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. [By Charles V. Kraitsir.] Philadelphia, 1837.

243 THE HISTORY OF POLAND. By James Fletcher. New York, 1839.

244 A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF POLAND. By T. A. Galecki. [London] 1842.

245 THE LIFE OF COUNTESS EMILY PLATER. Translated by J. K. Salomonski. New York, 1843.

246 LECTURE . . . ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY CONDITION OF POLAND. By Major G. Tochman. Baltimore, 1844. [2 copies]

247 THE RECOVERY OF POLAND. By J. N. Kryczynski. Philadelphia, 1847.

248 FALL OF POLAND. By L. C. Saxton. In Two Volumes. New York, 1852.

249 AUTOCRACY IN POLAND AND RUSSIA. By Julian Allen. New York, 1854.

250 RUSSIA AS IT IS. By Count A. De Gurowski. New York, 1854.

251 TWO LECTURES. By Count Kazinski. Manchester, N. H., 1854.

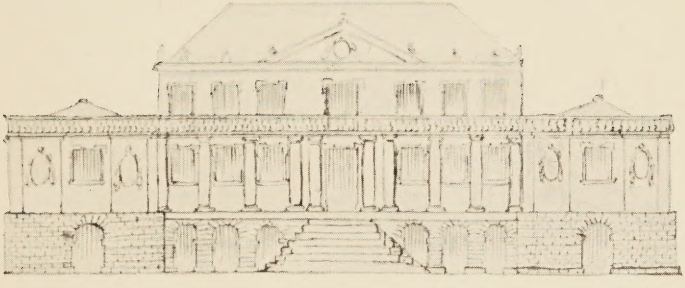
252 A YEAR OF THE WAR. By Adam G. de Gurowski. New York, 1855.

253 THE HISTORY OF THE ISRAELITES OF POLAND. By Leon Hollaenderski. Translated by H. A. Henry. San Francisco: Office of "The Hebrew", 1865

254 INFANTRY TACTICS FOR THE EXERCISE AND MANOEUVRES OF TROOPS. By General Joseph Smolinski. In Two Volumes. New York, 1869.

255 AN EXILE FOR POLAND. By Ringgold McCay. New York, 1877.

256 A COLLECTION OF PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, SHEET MUSIC, ETC. RELATING TO POLISH AFFAIRS. 22 pieces.



KOSCIUSZKO'S DESIGN FOR A HOUSE
AT TRAVELLER'S REST, 1780